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Avoiding the Issues: First the Congress and Now the Voters?

Incumbent Lawmakers See Little Reason to Take Risks

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the House last month killed a $500 billion deficit-reduction package in large part because rank-and-file lawmakers feared an angry reaction from elderly voters to cuts in Medicare, it provided the latest illustration of a puzzling phenomenon:

In an era when House members have become almost immune to successful electoral challenge, they seem to have become more averse to taking risks.

In this view, the astonishingly high re-election rate of House incumbents in recent elections — 98 percent in 1986 and 98.5 percent in 1988 — has done little or nothing to embolden lawmakers to make hard choices. In fact, some lawmakers say, the opposite has occurred: The safer the House gets, the more timid it becomes.

"You would think the more secure you are the more of a risk-taker you would be," said Representative Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York. "But it's the reverse. Sometimes the longer you are here, the less capable you are of determining what you stand for."

"We're partly to blame," observed the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois. He noted that Congress — as well as two Republican presidents — in the past decade encouraged the electorate to believe it can have low taxes and a high level of government services and never have to sacrifice to trim a soaring deficit.

"We've led people on to think they can have their cake and eat it, too," Mr. Michel said.

Some political strategists suggest there is good reason for incumbents to be nervous about their re-election chances this year, when voters across the country are expressing to poll-takers their general disgust with government and Congress.

Neil Newhouse, a Republican consultant who ad-

See RISK, Page 6

The fiercest battles are for governorships, and racial politics are back in Southern campaigns. Page 3.

Electorate's Sour Mood Makes Apathy Big Winner

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An estimated 115 million adult Americans will not bother to cast ballots on Tuesday, the most ever in a federal election and roughly twice the number of those expected to vote.

Voting has been in decline for 30 years, a slide persisting through war and peace, economic boom and bust, periods of contentment with politicians and spells of anger. While there is some speculation that the current sour mood may swell the ranks of protest voters, many observers think the typical reaction will be absence.

"My guess is that voters will treat their disgust with politicians as a further excuse not to participate," said Benjamin Barber, a professor of political science at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

Curtis B. Gans, director of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, a Washington research group, said, "There are certainly enough new issues out there to grab public attention and propel turnout upward." He cited the Gulf, fears of a recession, rising oil prices, the savings and loan fiasco and the heightened stakes over abortion.

But he said that "warring against" the prospect of higher turnouts were the decline in competitive races, the failure of the political parties to draw "clear lines of debate" and the heavy use of campaign advertising that traffics in "character assassination" and is designed to depress turnout.

According to surveys by Mr. Gans's group, voter turnout in the 1990 primaries was virtually identical to 1986's desultory level of just under 20 percent, and voter registration for the general election is about 1 percent below 1986.

Turnout rates in midterm elections always run well behind those of presidential years; 50.1 percent of those eligible voted in 1988, the lowest turnout for a presidential election in 64 years, and 36.4 percent in 1986, the lowest turnout for a midterm election in 42 years. By contrast, turnout rates in 28 other democratic nations averaged 79.7 percent from 1969 to 1986,

See VOTE, Page 6

U.S. and Saudis Agree on Control Of Joint Forces

Baker Sees Saudi Leaders, Says Crisis Is in 'New Phase'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JIDDA — The United States and Saudi Arabia reached agreement on the operational command and control of troops if military action is needed against Iraq, U.S. and Saudi officials said Tuesday.

The agreement resolved what could have been a logistical problem for the multinational force arrayed against Baghdad over its takeover of Kuwait.

Under the agreement, U.S. and Saudi forces will operate under a joint command in defense of the kingdom, the officials said. But for military action beyond Saudi borders, U.S. troops would operate under American commanders after the operation was approved "at the highest political level" of both governments, the officials said.

The issue has been "resolved to the complete satisfaction of the Saudi government and the U.S. government," a senior U.S. official said.

The agreement was reached during talks in Jidda between the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, King Fahd and senior Saudi ministers.

The senior U.S. official, asked if he was concerned that the arrangement might impede or curtail U.S. ability to take action, replied, "I do not believe that that is the case."

Mr. Baker heads for Cairo on Tuesday for talks with Egyptian leaders before going on to Turkey. He is on a seven-country mission intended to shore up the international alliance against Iraq and increase pressure on Baghdad to withdraw its troops from Kuwait, which is invaded Aug. 2.

Before he saw King Fahd, Mr. Baker met with the exiled emir of Kuwait in Taif, Saudi Arabia, and said that the gulf crisis "was entering a new phase."

He implied a heightening of tensions in the region and a strengthened U.S. resolve to evict Iraq from Kuwait.

"I don't think that we can or should rule out resort to force if that should be necessary," he said.

"This crisis is entering a new phase," Mr. Baker said. "And while we're still seeking a peaceful, political and diplomatic solution, I think we have to put ourselves in a position where we would be able to exercise any options that might be available."

The Kuwaiti ruler, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah, earlier told Mr. Baker, "We would like our country to be liberated today, not tomorrow."

But the sheikh, who has been in exile in western Saudi Arabia since the invasion, declined to offer a timetable for military action against Baghdad.

Sheikh Jaber said such a decision had to be made by the United Nations Security Council.

"Obviously the Kuwaitis are interested in a possible measure on the use of force," a U.S. State Department official said, referring to possible Security Council action. "They realize their fate is in the hands of the international community."

Mr. Baker spent 45 minutes in private talks with Sheikh Jaber and was then joined by the prime minister, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah, and the foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jaber as Sabah.

Mr. Baker said he had not discussed the timing of any possible military action with Sheikh Jaber.

The Kuwaiti housing minister, Yahia Fahd al Samit, said at a press conference that more time was needed for "the *nincompoop*" — his description of Mr. Hussein — to decide to leave Kuwait.

Of major importance are the opinions Mr. Baker hears from leaders of Saudi Arabia, the linchpin in the Arab alliance, and from the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, whom he will see on Thursday.

The United States believes it already has the authority under the UN Charter to take military action against Iraq. But some of its allies would prefer that any such moves be approved by the Security Council. A resolution authorizing military force is under consideration.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Chagrined, Bonn Aids Brandt Trip

International Herald Tribune

This article was reported and written by Joseph Fitchett and Barry James.

Between canapés and coffee at a dinner for heads of state in Rome on Oct. 27, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany asked other European Community leaders for a strong resolution against visits to Iraq to discuss hostages or other issues related to the Gulf crisis.

He told the other leaders, EC and German officials recall, that among his reasons for wanting a commitment was that he hoped it would help deter his Socialist political rival, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, from making such a trip.

But barely 48 hours later, after the EC had complied, Mr. Kohl was meeting German political leaders in his office in Bonn to discuss how the government could support Mr. Brandt's mission with minimum diplomatic damage, according to German officials.

Deciding it was better to go along with Mr. Brandt on such a sensitive issue than to court unpopularity by publicly thwarting a prestigious elder statesman offering help to German hostages, Mr. Kohl discussed a plan last Wednesday with Giulio Andreotti, prime minister of Italy, to swathe the trip in European colors and obtain a United Nations mantle for it. Italy currently chairs the EC.

When these bids failed, officials in Bonn said, German leaders continued a frantic but fruitless search last weekend to find partners for Mr.

See BRANDT, Page 6

Agence France-Presse

Willy Brandt, right, boarding a flight Monday to Baghdad. With him is Iraq's ambassador to Germany, Abdul Jabbar Omar Ghani.

Kiosk

Moldavia Bans Armed Groups

MOSCOW (AFP) — The vice president of the Moldavian parliament on Monday gave armed groups in the republic 24 hours to disband and called for the dismantling of road barriers erected following ethnic clashes last week, Tass reported.

The official, Victor Pushkashu, said the republic's Interior Ministry and KGB had been instructed to confiscate weapons.

The unofficial news agency Interfax reported Monday that a policeman injured Friday in the town of Dubossary had died, raising to at least eight the death toll in ethnic skirmishes there.

Dollar Hits Record Low

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The dollar hit a record low against the Deutsche mark on Monday, although it later rebounded slightly. Concern about central bank intervention forestalled a rapid slide. Earlier, in Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 1.4923 DM, its lowest finish ever against the German unit. (Page 11)

Dow Close
Up 11.39
2,502.23

The Dollar in New York

DM	1.4884
Pound	1.9735
Yen	126.57
FF	4.9855

General News
Arab schoolboys learned a lesson at Temple Mount. Page 7.

Sports
Bud Carson was fired as coach of the National Football League's Cleveland Browns after a 42-0 loss. Page 17.

Fashion
New York designers drop dressing for success to concentrate on the dress itself, Suzy Menkes reports. Page 4.

Business/Finance
EC ministers renewed their efforts to agree on farm-subsidy cuts. Page 11.

Crossword Page 13.

Richard Ellis/Reuters

INDIAN SENTINEL — A riot policeman guarding a Hindu temple Monday in Ayodhya, India, after violent protests by Hindu fundamentalists. Prime Minister Singh, who opposes building a temple there, was dealt a blow Monday by dissidents who split his party. Page 2.

U.S. to Call Up Combat Reserves for Gulf

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has decided to call up major combat units from the reserves totaling thousands of men to join the force in the Gulf in the next few months, officials said.

The Pentagon decision came after Congress, just before adjourning, doubled the limit on active-duty service for combat reservists to 360 days.

The reservists are expected to be among as many as 100,000 additional troops the Pentagon has said it will send to the Gulf in coming weeks, and officials said the reservists could be on the front lines early next year.

Congress extended combat reservists' 180-day call-up limit to 360 days, allowing sufficient time to train them. The move angered some lawmakers, who argued that if the administration believed the units were needed, it should have declared a national emergency, which would have extended the call-up to two years.

The use of the combat reservists adds a new dimension to the U.S. buildup in the Gulf, marking the first test of the military's largely unproven concept of integrating active-duty combat forces with their part-time counterparts. The concept is part of a broader plan, the Total Force Policy, that was adopted in 1973 after the draft was abolished.

Defense officials said many details remained to be worked out before the plan could be put into effect, including the number of combat reservists and the specific units to send, when they would go, and how they would fit into a plan to rotate fresh troops into the Gulf every six to eight months.

"The safe guess, though, is that it's probably going to happen," a senior official said.

More than 34,000 reservists have already been mobilized to perform military support roles in the United States and in the Gulf region. These include physicians, port handlers, cargo plane pilots and water purification specialists.

And while pressure had been growing in Congress to use the reservists, the Pentagon had opposed their mobilization on grounds that the additional months needed to train them would eat into the 180-day limit reservists now serve under existing call-up orders.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin L. Powell, and the commander of U.S. forces in the Gulf, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, have said it would be impractical to use the combat reservists for such a short period.

The Pentagon dropped its opposition after Congress approved the extension of the limit. The provision affects combat reservists only.

■ *R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington:* U.S. military officials are con-

See RESERVES, Page 6

Syria Turns a Sterner Side Toward Iraq

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Syria appears to be adopting a more belligerent attitude toward Iraq, affirming that its support remains strong for the U.S.-led alliance in the Gulf.

Influential Damascus newspapers, which reflect the policies of President Hafez Assad, took increasingly hard-line positions against Iraq, one of them calling for a "military solution" to the Gulf crisis.

The developments followed weeks in which Damascus's support for the alliance had been questioned, partly because Syria had criticized Washington's generally supportive policy toward Israel.

Denying any diminution in its commitment to the international forces sent here, Information Minister Muhammad Salman said Sunday: "We are committed to our national pledges to send troops to the Gulf. We will send more troops according to the desire of the Gulf states."

Mr. Salman made his comments in Damascus, after talks here a few days ago between the foreign ministers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria that appeared to reaffirm the three countries' determination to oppose Iraq.

Mr. Salman said that Syria wanted a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis but insisted that it should be based on Iraq's "unconditional withdrawal" from Kuwait, a position similar to that of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the United States.

Syria said it was sending an armored division to Saudi Arabia over the weekend, to face Iraqi forces massed at the Saudi border.

The Syrian move could bring the total of Syrian troops committed to the multinational forces in Saudi Arabia to 20,000, while U.S. military officials expect Egypt, which already has 14,000 men here, to send another division, doubling its forces here.

The Syrian announcement followed editorials in two leading Syrian government newspapers over the weekend referring to a "military solution" to force an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

The Syrian newspapers' statements, prominently reproduced by Saudi newspapers here, also appeared to dispel lingering doubts about Syrian intentions in the Gulf crisis.

One of the Syrian dailies, Tishrin, an organ of the ruling Ba'athist Party of Assad, stated that "a military solution has become necessary, and Iraq alone bears the responsibility of the destructive consequences as it has made this grave choice itself," by refusing to pull its forces out of Kuwait, four months after the invasion of that country.

Another government-owned Syrian newspaper, Ath Thawra, said: "The Gulf crisis is becoming nastier by the day, increasing the likelihood of a military action as all diplomatic efforts to reach a peaceful resolution have failed to convince the Iraqi regime to pull its forces out of Kuwait."

The Syrian position was significant in view of news reports last week, reinforced by comments from Syrian officials, suggesting that there were fundamental disagreements between Damascus and Washington.

Some reports from Damascus had left the impression that Syria might even pull its 4,000 troops out of the multinational force concentrated here at the request of the Sandis.

Major Airlines Agree to Raise Passenger Fares by a Further 4% to 8%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Marking the second increase in global air fares since the Gulf crisis erupted, the world's major airlines have agreed to raise passenger fares by another 4 to 8 percent to offset rising fuel costs, the International Air Transport Association said Monday.

The latest increases come on top of 5 to 7 percent rises in passenger fares that were approved by the IATA in early September. Those increases took effect at the beginning of October.

The new passenger-fare increases, as well as a proposed 3 to 7 percent rise in air-cargo rates, are subject to approval by governments, IATA said in a statement issued after a meeting of most of its 200 members.

The increases would come into force in mid-December. Individual carriers were free to raise fares and rates within the given margins, IATA said.

U.S. airports plan growth from windfall. Page 2.

Observers said that the recommended range of fare increases was smaller than had been expected. During the IATA annual meeting recently, the chairman of British Airways PLC said that he favored passenger-fare increases of 8 percent to 10 percent.

Since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, the prices of crude oil and petroleum products have soared.

Aviation fuel costs generally range from 10 percent to 25 percent of total international airline operating costs, and any movement in the price of fuel has a serious impact on companies' financial health.

IATA said late last month that the September fare increases had not fully compensated for escalating fuel costs.

At an IATA annual meeting on Oct. 29, the director-general, Günter Eser, emphasized that the airline industry's financial problems had been compounded by the Gulf crisis.

Profitability had declined despite 7 percent increases in both passenger and cargo transport in 1989, he said.

At the October meeting, IATA members were told that airlines stood to lose up to $2 billion on their international operations this year because of higher fuel prices resulting from the Gulf crisis, combined with increased user charges at airports and higher interest rates and labor costs.

Worsening congestion in the air and at airports will make it even harder for the airlines to emerge from their financial peril.

"The vulnerability of profit margins was clearly shown during 1989," Mr. Eser said at the October meeting. "On international scheduled services, profitability before interest was some $2.6 billion. Interest charges rose by over 27 percent, as rates rose and airlines competed for increasingly scarce capital in order to finance their fleet plans. As a result, net profit fell by 80 percent, to $300 million by 1989."

(Reuters, AFP)

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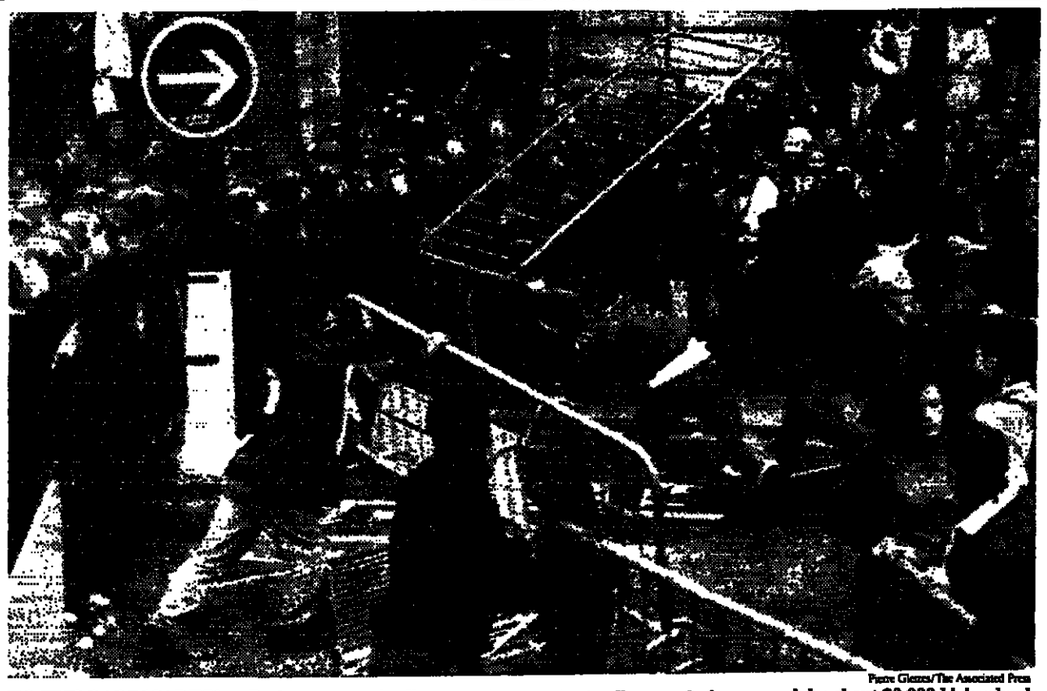

Pierre Gleizes/The Associated Press

TO THE BARRICADES! — Paris protesters hurling a steel barricade at policemen during a march by about 30,000 high school students calling for more teachers and safer schools. In general, the marches in Paris and a dozen other cities went off peacefully.

Singh Party Splits, And Rival Leader Will Seek Power

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh was dealt a crippling blow Monday when dissidents split his party and named a rival leader less than 48 hours before Mr. Singh was due to face a confidence vote in Parliament.

The leader of the dissidents, Chandra Shekhar, said he would try to form a government with the backing of Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress (I) Party, without calling a national election. He took about a quarter of the Janata Dal's members of Parliament with him.

Mr. Shekhar has been looking for an opportunity to oust Mr. Singh for more than a year.

"Whether I am prime minister or not will be known in the next few days," Mr. Shekhar said after the dissidents met. The vote of confidence is still expected to take place Wednesday.

The Congress Party welcomed the split. M.J. Akbar, a former journalist who is now a Congress Party spokesman, said that "V.P. Singh stands condemned by his own party."

A supporter of Mr. Singh's, Laloo Prasad Yadav, chief minister of Bihar state, called Mr. Shekhar's breakaway faction "tools of the Congress Party and the capitalists."

Although Mr. Shekhar is often an advocate of socialist economics, he is reported to be closely associated with Indian industrialists, some of whom have been targets of investigation by the Singh government or by Mr. Singh when he was finance minister in the mid 1980s and led an anti-corruption drive.

The dissidents' move damages not only Mr. Singh but also his new party's reputation as an alternative to the powerful Congress Party, which has ruled India for all but four years since independence in 1947, mostly under a single family: Jawaharlal Nehru, his daughter, Indira Gandhi, and grandson Rajiv Gandhi. The Janata Dal, and the larger National Front that it dominates, were formed by the consolidation of smaller parties after Mr. Singh left Mr. Gandhi's cabinet and was expelled from Congress in 1987.

"There are those who will now say that this shows coalitions don't work and that the country is always safe under one family's rule and one party's rule," said Bharat Wariavwalla, a political analyst.

Mr. Singh quickly expelled Mr. Shekhar and about 30 other members of Parliament from his party, among them Devi Lal, the former deputy prime minister. Mr. Singh's party had 140 of the 544 seats in the lower house and 38 in the upper house.

The next move rests with President Ramaswami Venkataraman. He could call an election and install a caretaker regime, or he could accept the prime ministerial bid of Mr. Shekhar or any other politician with a demonstrable majority in the lower house.

The Congress Party holds 195 seats, but is apparently not eager to claim the prime ministership at this tumultuous time, preferring to consolidate for several months before facing the voters. Party officials have said they will accept another Janata Dal prime minister in the interim as long as it is not Mr. Singh.

Leftist parties said that they would not support any government backed by the Congress Party.

The Bharatiya Janata Party, whose withdrawal of support for Mr. Singh led to the loss of his parliamentary majority, wants an election and not an interim government, party officials said.

Bharatiya Janata, a party of middle class, upper caste Hindus that held 86 seats, broke with Mr. Singh over an accumulation of issues. The final ones were Mr. Singh's determination to push a sweeping affirmative action plan for lower caste Hindus and his opposition to Hindu plans to build a temple to one of their gods, Rama, on the site of an old mosque in Ayodhya, in Uttar Pradesh.

Bharatiya Janata closed down New Delhi's commercial areas Monday to protest the deaths of *kar sevaks*, or militant holy workers, who were shot as they stormed the site at Ayodhya on Oct. 30 and Nov. 2. The militants are now leaving Aydohya, and mass nonviolent prayer meetings have begun.

Both the job-quota plan and the future of the mosque are now in the courts, but this has not led to a dampening of the disputes surrounding them, particularly since Mr. Singh's political enemies in his own camp and outside were willing to use these emotive crusades to undercut his support.

Mr. Wariavwalla said that the two issues now in the open are the role of religion in politics and the "question of caste inequalities and oppression of all sorts in our country and what we are going to do about it."

If there is an election — and most Indian politicians expect one to be held within the next few months — Mr. Singh is likely to go out on the hustings in defense of his "social revolution" and secularism.

■ Menace to 3,000 Shrines

Hindu fundamentalists, thwarted at least temporarily in their campaign to replace the mosque in Ayodhya, vowed Monday to dismantle 3,000 other Muslim shrines across India, The Associated Press reported.

The declaration seemed certain to exacerbate strife between the Hindu majority and the Muslim minority. More than 330 people have been killed in two weeks of Hindu-Muslim rioting.

Jesuit Challenges El Salvador

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — "If these guys want to play hardball, we're prepared to play hardball," the Reverend Charles Beirne, member of the Society of Jesus, was saying the other day. "Popping us off would be a very costly action."

Father Beirne has given considerable thought lately to death — or getting "popped off," as he puts it in decidedly nonpastoral parlance. He is one of a team of priests who arrived at the Jesuit-run Central American University here to replace the six priests whom Salvadoran troops killed last Nov. 16 at the campus rectory, along with a housekeeper and her daughter.

Father Beirne, a former associate dean of business administration at Georgetown University in Washington, is the new vice rector for academics at the university here, known by its Spanish initials as UCA.

As an American, he trusts that his political contacts in Washington will constitute what he calls an "insurance policy" to help keep him alive.

A few days ago, Father Beirne showed a visitor around UCA's campus, where students and faculty are marking the 25th anniversary of the university's founding as well as the first anniversary of the killings.

At the red-brick rectory where the six priests were shot at close range with assault rifles, the blood stains have been washed away, the bullet holes patched and the scorch marks repainted. But the memories live on, Father Beirne said.

Father Beirne, who had visited El Salvador a half dozen times since 1980, was a friend of all six of the priests slain last year.

After the killings, he spoke with the Reverend José Maria Tojeira, the head of the Jesuit order in Central America, about taking a job at UCA.

The dead Jesuits had pushed for a negotiated settlement of the civil war that would redress the country's social inequities and rein in the excesses of its army.

That position had earned them the enmity of the armed forces, who considered the Jesuits the intellectual godfathers of the leftist guerrillas.

Father Beirne speaks with reverence of the slain priests. "These men were giants," he said. "There's no way anyone could replace that right away."

The new team, which beside Father Beirne includes another American, a Canadian, two Spaniards, a Mexican and a Salvadoran, is taking up the mantle of their slain colleagues at a delicate time, both for UCA and for the nation.

With the Salvadoran civil war stalemated in its 11th year, the guerrillas are threatening a new military offensive and the armed forces, stung by a sharp cut in aid from the United States, are on the political defensive.

But if the political atmosphere is tense, Father Beirne seems unwilling to tone down his fighting rhetoric.

His most barbed criticisms are of U.S. policy, which has supplied $1 *billion in military aid to El Salvador* in the last decade but failed to give the Salvadoran military a decisive advantage in the war or rid it of human rights abuses.

"Our attitude is one of general disgust with U.S. policy," Father Beirne said. "They talk about improved human rights, but the assassinations of the Jesuits belie that."

Raymond Oliver Dies at 81, Chef at Paris's Grand Véfour

The Associated Press

PARIS — Raymond Oliver, 81, one of the great French chefs of the century and the author of 26 books on cooking and food, died Monday after a long illness, his family announced.

Born in southwestern France in 1909, Mr. Oliver was the son and grandson of cooks. His maternal grandmother gave him cooking lessons at an early age and he began his apprenticeship under his father when he was 15.

In 1948, he bought Le Grand Véfour, one of the greatest Parisian restaurants, and made it into an exclusive dining spot favored by celebrities.

In 1953, the restaurant earned the Michelin guide's prized three stars.

Mr. Oliver detested the light nouvelle cuisine that became popular in recent years. His specialty was perfecting the rich cuisine of *his native region.*

"The important thing is design," he once said. "To make good cuisine, it's necessary to have a solid base."

Mr. Oliver ran Le Grand Véfour until January 1984, when he retired and sold the restaurant to the Taittinger Champagne and hotel group.

His gift of communication elevated him above his contemporaries. He was a prolific writer, and from 1953 to 1968 he was the host of a popular food program on French television, "Art and Magic From the Kitchen."

A series of recorded recipes, "Cuisinorama," sold hundreds of thousands of copies. Mr. Oliver also promoted French cuisine in lectures and seminars throughout the world.

Airports' Windfall for Growth

New Boarding Fees in U.S. Will Bolster Dormant Projects

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Airports across the country are drawing up plans to spend an enormous windfall provided by Congress, which a week ago passed a law to let them charge airline passengers a boarding fee to finance expansion and modernization.

Although many of the projects are years off, they are likely to have a major effect on airline travel in the United States.

Improvements at the principal New York area airports could reduce runway delays and clear up congestion inside and outside the terminals.

Based on current traffic at the three major New York City area airports — John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark International Airport and La Guardia Airport — the Port Authority could receive more than $110 million a year from passengers boarding at its airports.

An expansion program at Lambert-St. Louis International Airport envisions a 50 percent increase in the number of gates. And officials at Los Angeles International Airport say the extra money might help soundproof nearby buildings to cut down on noise complaints.

The fees can be as high as $3 every time a passenger boards a plane and no more than $12 on a round trip, depending on connections.

That will give big airports tens of millions of dollars annually, far more than is currently made available to them in federal grants, and will give them more control over the money.

It will be about a year before the fees begin to show up on passengers' tickets, and considerably longer before the passengers begin to notice improvements in on-time service, terminal congestion and competition among airlines that could result in lower fares.

But a sampling of airports shows that plans for using the funds are already well developed, and the sudden availability of the money is improving the prospects for projects that have long been on the boards, like the new airport under construction in Denver.

At some places, local officials say, the fees will help finance new airports or expansions. At others, they may make airports more efficient.

Airport operators nationwide have estimated that they will need to spend $50.5 billion in the next five years to keep up with demand by travelers. About half of it would be spent by the 29 largest airports, which handle two-thirds of all passengers.

The new fees will provide only a fraction of that amount, and the costs will continue to fall on the airlines, concessionaires and other airport tenants, who pass the costs along to passengers.

What airport officials like most about the newly approved charges, which were previously prohibited by U.S. law, is that the main decisions about raising and spending the money will now be made by local officials.

The U.S. government, for example, prohibits airports from using federal grants to pay the interest on bonds, but they will be able to use the boarding fees for such purposes if they choose.

Federal officials, who will retain the right to review the expenditures, said their main concern would be to ensure that proposals expand capacity and allow additional competition.

Airports that adopt the fees must forfeit half the federal airport grants that would otherwise be given to them automatically, a relatively small sacrifice compared to the amounts available from boarding fees at busy airports. The federal government will consequently have more money for smaller airports, which are less likely to impose boarding fees.

Churches Meet In South Africa

New York Times Service

RUSTENBURG, South Africa — The largest assembly of black and white churches in South Africa's history convened here Monday to establish ecumenical guidelines for a future beyond apartheid.

But the prospect of promoting reconciliation looked far from assured. Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu and some other black clergymen said repentance by whites who had supported apartheid should include restitution for injustices inflicted on blacks.

Eighty-five churches sent delegates to the meeting, including two white Afrikaner denominations of the Dutch Reformed Church.

WORLD BRIEFS

Europeans Will Freeze Emissions Of Gases Triggering Global Warming

GENEVA (Reuters) — European nations agreed Monday to freeze emissions levels of gases from fossil fuels that are most responsible for global warming, Interior Minister Elavio Cotti said.

Environmental ministers of 18 European countries laid down the challenge to other rich nations like the United States to do the same.

The decision was made at a meeting of the 12 members of the European Community and the six nations of the European Free Trade Association at a conference on global warming, or the "greenhouse effect."

"The decisions taken will reinforce the position of Europe," said the EC environment commissioner, Carlo Ripa Di Meana, contrasting the hesitation of the United States, Soviet Union and other countries to make any commitments to act now. The decision to freeze carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000 reinforces a similar announcement made by the EC in Luxembourg a week ago.

UPI to Close If Union Rejects Pay Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — United Press International said Monday that it would close the news service on Nov. 16 if members of the Wire Service Guild rejected a 35 percent pay cut for 90 days, as the union leaders are recommending.

Pieter Vanbennekom, UPI executive vice president, told employees that without the pay cut the agency could not ensure that it would have enough cash on hand to meet the payroll "and other life-or-death obligations" for the next two weeks. "Therefore," he said, "we will have to take the once-unthinkable step of putting UPI into liquidation."

Chris Dahl, secretary-treasurer of the union, said, "These employees can't afford a 35 percent wage cut." The wire service, he said, had "come to us for concessions probably seven times in the last decade and there is no more left to give."

Reagan: Israel Set Up Iran Arms Sale

WASHINGTON (WP) — In his new autobiography, former President Ronald Reagan says Israel was the instigator and prime mover in the Iran-contra affair.

He blames the Israelis for misleading him into believing he was selling arms to so-called Iranian moderates when some "may have had links to the Ayatollah Khomeini's government and were trying to obtain weapons under false pretenses." The former Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, "was behind the proposal," he says.

In "An American Life," published Monday, Mr. Reagan writes that Israel began the arms deals with Iran when it contacted Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, to propose the first sale, and continued to press the secret dealings thereafter. Profits from the sales were diverted to aid the contras, the Nicaraguan rebels.

Germans Report $20 Million Fraud

BERLIN (Reuters) — German police said Monday that they had uncovered a 30 million Deutsche mark ($20 million) fraud involving bogus exports to East European countries. Swindlers allegedly have exploited a loophole in trade rules that converts the paper ruble used in East bloc trade into hard Deutsche marks for the rest of this year. The system was introduced in July with currency union between East and West Germany.

"The old-boy network of communism's centrally planned system is earning millions from dodgy business practices," said Berlin's senator for internal affairs, Erich Pätzold. Berlin authorities said they searched 25 flats, offices and banks last week and were investigating executives at former East German companies for fraud and embezzlement.

Vietnam to Issue More Exit Visas

BANGKOK (UPI) — Vietnam has agreed to increase by 30,000 the number of people allowed to emigrate legally to about 100,000 people next year, a Vietnamese newspaper said.

"Altogether, some 100,000 people, including those scheduled to leave for Europe, will be granted exit permits in 1991," the newspaper Saigon Giai Phong reported Oct. 11. A translation of the report was made available Monday. An estimated 80,000 Vietnamese emigrated in 1990, the report said.

The newspaper said U.S. and Vietnamese officials agreed that from 66,000 to 72,000 Vietnamese would be resettled in the United States next year. Those people would include some 15,000 children of American servicemen from the Vietnam War and their families, along with 18,000 former prisoners in the so-called re-education camps.

Manila Seizes a Death Squad Leader

MANILA (UPI) — The military on Monday announced the capture of the deputy chief of the Communist murder squad blamed for hundreds of assassinations since 1987, including the killing in April last year of Colonel James (Nick) Rowe of the U.S. military.

The army chief, Major General Guillermo Flores, said troops arrested Reynaldo Bernardo, 36, as he waited for a bus in suburban Quezon City on Sunday. General Flores said Mr. Bernardo was carrying a .45-caliber pistol and did not resist arrest.

The general said Mr. Bernardo was the intelligence chief of the Communist Alex Boncayao Brigade, responsible for selecting "quality targets." The police said there was an $18,000 reward for Mr. Bernardo. He was presented to reporters Monday but was not allowed to talk. The Manila-based assassination squad of the Communist New People's Army has been blamed for killing more than 200 policemen.

State Department Fires Spy Suspect

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The State Department on Monday dismissed Felix S. Bloch, a senior diplomat suspected of spying for the Soviet Union but never charged due to lack of evidence.

Mr. Bloch, 55, was accused last year of passing secrets to the Soviet Union. He worked in the U.S. Foreign Service for 30 years and held the No. 2 post at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna.

He could not be reached to comment about the dismissal, which took effect Monday. His attempted resignation from the Foreign Service in July was rejected by the State Department, which cited security reasons and said that he should not be allowed to leave with a clean record. The investigation of his activities continues.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Trianon Palace, a hotel built in Versailles, France, in 1910, has been bought by a Japanese group that plans to restore its 110 rooms for guests and create a conference center and fitness spa with tennis courts. The buyer, MDI, said restoration of the building on the edge of the estate of Louis XIV would be completed by July and the conference center with underground parking for 250 cars by September. *(NYT)*

Egypt has finally opened some of the Giza tombs of nobles, high priests and ancient royalty that were discovered nearly a century ago. The 15 *tombs are said to be the most intact of the 4,000 near the Giza Pyramids.* Also opened is the last and smallest of the three Giza pyramids, the Mycerinus, which had been closed for several years for refurbishment. Tombs on three sides of the Great Pyramid of Cheops were dug out of the sand, cleaned, illuminated and ventilated. *(NYT)*

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH °C	HIGH °F	LOW °C	LOW °F	
Amsterdam	10	50	2	36	cl
Athens	29	77	20	68	s
Barcelona	16	61	5	41	c
Belgrade	15	59	1	43	sf
Berlin	5	41	1	34	r
Brussels	10	50	1	34	r
Budapest	16	61	2	36	sf
Copenhagen	6	43	2	36	sf
Costa Del Sol	25	77	9	48	cl
Dublin	10	50	4	39	r
Edinburgh	8	46	2	36	s
Faro	18	64	7	45	s
Florence	17	63	7	45	s
Frankfurt	7	45	1	34	r
Geneva	8	46	1	34	s
Helsinki	4	39	0	32	cl
Las Palmas	27	81	17	63	s
Lisbon	19	66	7	45	s
London	10	50	4	39	r
Luxembourg	7	45	1	34	r
Madrid	15	59	3	37	s
Milan	10	50	3	37	sh
Monaco	16	61	7	45	s
Munich	7	45	1	34	r
Nice	17	63	10	50	s
Oslo	5	41	0	32	c
Paris	11	52	4	39	s
Prague	5	41	0	32	sn
Reykjavik	3	37	1	34	sf
Rome	19	66	8	46	s
Stockholm	5	41	0	32	c
Strasbourg	9	48	4	39	s
Vienna	10	50	2	36	s
Vilnius	7	45	2	36	s
Warsaw	7	45	2	36	s
Zurich	7	45	3	37	cl

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo	30	86	17	63	fr
Istanbul	22	72	11	52	fr
Jerusalem	25	77	14	57	fr
Riyadh	36	97	19	66	s
Tel Aviv	29	84	18	64	cl

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	—	—	—	—	no

ASIA

	HIGH °C	HIGH °F	LOW °C	LOW °F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	r
Beijing	13	55	3	38	fr
Hong Kong	24	75	22	72	c
Manila	32	90	25	77	sr
Singapore	27	81	18	61	r
Seoul	18	64	10	50	sh
Shanghai	22	72	14	57	fr
Taipei	30	86	24	75	sr
Tokyo	28	82	21	70	cl
Tokyo	26	79	15	59	r

AFRICA

Algiers	21	70	10	50	cl
Cape Town	20	68	12	55	c
Casablanca	20	68	12	55	c
Harare	31	88	17	63	s
Nairobi	19	66	14	57	r
Tunis	21	70	14	57	c

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	20	68	7	45	fr
Lima	21	70	17	63	sc
Mexico City	21	70	9	48	sc
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	25	77	r

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	1	34	0	32	sf
Atlanta	22	72	8	46	s
Boston	13	55	4	39	s
Chicago	7	45	1	34	s
Denver	17	63	4	39	sf
Detroit	9	48	3	37	r
Honolulu	31	88	23	73	s
Houston	19	66	10	50	s
Los Angeles	25	77	15	59	s
Miami	28	82	21	70	s
Minneapolis	7	45	1	34	sf
Montreal	11	52	4	39	r
Nassau	29	84	23	73	s
New York	13	55	8	46	s
Phoenix	32	90	21	70	s
San Francisco	17	63	9	48	s
Seattle	12	54	5	41	sh
Toronto	11	52	4	39	r
Washington	17	63	12	54	sh

cl-cloudy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; s-sunny.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temps. 5 — 1 (41 — 30). LONDON: Fair. Temps. 9 — 2 (48 — 36). MADRID: Fair. Temps. 15 — 3 (59 — 37). NEW YORK: Showers. Temps. 15 — 10 (59 — 50). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temps. 8 — 1 (46 — 34). Fair. Temps. 31 — 7 (87 — 45). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temps. 29 — 18 (84 — 64). WASHINGTON: Showers. Temps. 20 — 12 (68 — 54). ZURICH: Fair. Temps. 9 — 2 (48 — 36). MANILA: Rain. Temps. 32 — 25 (90 — 77). TOKYO: Rain. Temps. 19 — 14 (66 — 57). SINGAPORE: Cloudy. Temps. 28 — 24 (82 — 75). HONG KONG: Rain. Temps. 24 — 21 (75 — 70).

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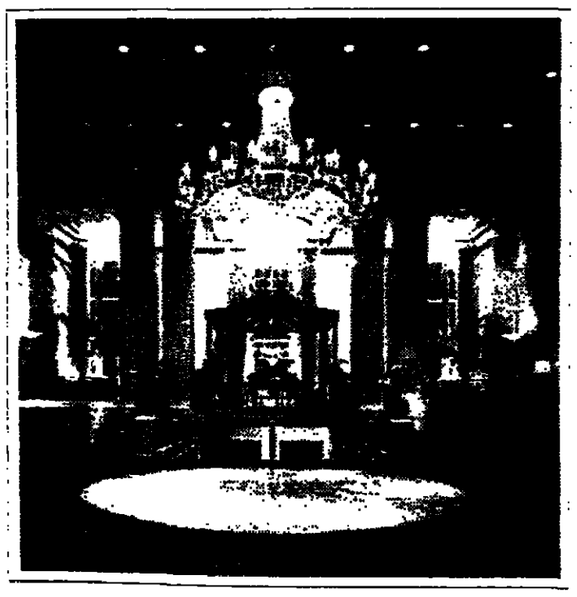

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J. David Ake/Agence France-Presse

President Bush with Clayton Williams, the Republican candidate for governor of Texas, at a campaign appearance in Houston.

Fiercest Battles Are for Governorships

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From New England to California, the fiercest battles of this 1990 election are being fought for governor, as voters pick the men, and perhaps women, who will shape everything from taxes to the political districts that House members will serve for the next decade.

At least a dozen races remain tight as candidates for governor made their final appeals from Liberty City, Miami's impoverished black neighborhood, to Fresno, the booming city amid the country's richest agricultural land, the Central Valley of California.

The political stakes are so high that more than a quarter of a billion dollars will have been spent in the campaigns for the 36 governors who will be elected this year, said Michelle Davis, executive director of the Republican Governors Association.

Democrats now hold 29 governorships to the Republicans' 21.

While the Democrats hope to pick up a few on Tuesday, the real issue is not how many governorships each party will hold, but who will win the big states where the drawing of new political maps could swing 40 seats or more from one party to the other in the House.

Voters will decide whether to turn leadership of two of the three most populous states, California and Texas, over to women.

In California, politicians and poll takers report that Dianne Feinstein, the Democratic candidate, is losing ground to her Republican opponent, Senator Pete Wilson.

But in Texas, the Democrat, Ann Richards, was said to be closing in on Clayton Williams, a businessman who has spent $8 million of his own money in this campaign.

Mr. Williams got tangled in yet another controversy, this time over his admission that he had paid no federal income tax in 1986 when the state's economy was in a slump.

"He couldn't pay any income taxes in 1986, but four years later he can write a check for $8 million to try and buy the governorship of Texas," Mrs. Richards, the state treasurer, declared at a rally.

Williams shot back from his appearances that he had not made any money in 1986, while "Richards was drawing a fat government paycheck."

Across the country the issues of taxes, the environment, crime and drugs are shaping these elections, although each contest has its own local flavor. Abortion is important in races in some places, such as Florida and Oregon.

Both national parties and their political allies are pouring personnel, money and advice into the states. Governmentally, this intense interest reflects the general increasing influence of governors after a decade of authority —and financial burdens— shifting from Washington to the states.

"What's interesting is how much more relevant a governor is today versus 1980," said Mark Gearan, director of the Democratic Governors Association. "Right or wrong, Reagan won in terms of federalism. There's so much responsibility being dumped back on the states."

But the fierceness of these fights is also driven by the fact that governors will play a central role in drawing the political district map after reapportionment next year.

With most state legislatures controlled by Democrats, and likely to remain so after Tuesday, Republicans in particular see the governor's office in many states as their last redoubt in the battle to keep Democrats from redrawing congressional districts — on the basis of the 1990 census returns — that will help maintain their control of the House of Representatives through the 1990s. Democrats have controlled the House since 1955.

That is why much of the attention and money is being focused on states that will be gaining congressional seats — California, Florida and Texas — as well as several that will be losing them — Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts.

Politicians and poll takers in California believe that Mr. Wilson now has the edge. Jitters over war in the Middle East and recession seem to have increased his attractiveness as a moderate and fiscally responsible candidate.

Republicans were particularly worried about turning out their supporters. While governors' races are generally less affected than Senate and House races by news from Washington, Republicans fear that anger at President George Bush this year will discourage Republican voters, who usually include the youngest and least motivated, while firing up elements of the Democratic Party's base, the elderly and minority members.

Turnout could be an important factor in several races, notably Florida, a state that has increasingly leaned Republican in recent years. Despite that trend, however, Governor Bob Martinez, a Republican, is in an uphill fight against former Senator Lawton Chiles.

In Illinois, black politicians in Cook County have broken from the Democratic fold, organized the Harold Washington Party and fielded candidates for local offices. They do not have a candidate for governor, but many blacks are angry at the Democratic nominee, Neil F. Hartigan, for refusing to support the late Mr. Washington in his races for mayor of Chicago.

Losing even a small part of the black vote in Chicago, the Democratic Party's base in statewide elections, could cost Mr. Hartigan the election against Jim Edgar, the Republican.

Dixie's Last Gasp: Racial Politics Resurge

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Like a virus that defies eradication, the politics of race is back in full view in Southern election campaigns.

First came the surprisingly strong Senate bid by David Duke, a former Ku Klux Klansman, in Louisiana in October.

Since then race has become the focus of Senator Jesse Helms's furious counterattack against his Democratic opponent, Harvey Gantt, in North Carolina, and it has also played a role in the re-election campaign of Governor Guy Hunt of Alabama, a Republican.

In the North Carolina race, Mr. Helms has brought up several issues tied to race, including his allegation that Mr. Gantt favors quotas that would benefit blacks.

One Helms advertisement shows the hands of a white person crumbling a rejection letter. "You needed that job," the announcer says. "And you were the best qualified. But they had to give it to a minority because of a racial quota. Is that really fair?"

In Alabama, Mr. Hunt has run commercials showing his opponent with black political figures.

Some academics and political experts say that what is happening now is more the last gasp of Old South politics than a broader resurgence. They add that the growing influence of blacks in politics will limit the appeal of explicitly divisive racial politics that depend on a landslide of white votes.

But most experts agree that the slumping economy, white resentment about issues such as affirmative action and a sour mood in the electorate are contributing to a revival of racial politics, whose future course remains unclear.

"Voters turn out when they're angry," said Bill Barnard, a historian who is an expert on Southern politics at the University of Alabama. "One of the ways to get them angry in the absence of overriding political and economic issues is to appeal to the underlying cultural and social tensions such as race."

And some experts say the issues playing out in the South, particularly those involving affirmative action and allegations of racial quotas, have national implications.

"I think Duke's issues will play in places like Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, anywhere the economy is in a downturn and people are looking for some relief," said Jim Brady, chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Party. "It's like dangling meat before the wolves."

The most dramatic racial politics have come in the South.

Mr. Duke startled political analysis by getting 44 percent of the vote and almost 60 percent of the white vote in Louisiana in a primary campaign that appealed to white resentment.

Mr. Duke's status as a fringe candidate, the unusual withdrawal of the designated Republican candidate from the race and the economic distress in Louisiana raised questions about how much the contest reflected broader issues.

But race has become a major issue in tight re-election campaigns by Mr. Helms, who is seeking a fourth Senate term, and Mr. Hunt, who is running for a second term as governor. Both are conservative Republicans.

Democrats say Mr. Hunt has sent a racial message to arouse his conservative followers in television advertisements. The ads show his opponent, Paul Hubbert, with Joe Reed, a prominent black education lobbyist and Democratic leader, and with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. Republicans say the message is about philosophy, not race.

Mr. Helms has transformed his neck-and-neck battle with Mr. Gantt, who is seeking to become the South's first black senator since Reconstruction, with a barrage of racially explicit advertisements and campaign speeches.

Charles Black, the chief spokesman for the Republican National Committee, denied that Mr. Helms was injecting race into the campaign.

He said Mr. Helms's contention that Mr. Gantt supported racial quotas by backing the 1990 civil rights bill was a mainstream issue.

In the past, Mr. Helms has often invoked racial issues, as he did in his filibuster against a holiday honoring the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. That action proved to be the turning point in his 1984 campaign against Jim Hunt, the governor at the time.

Still, even many people who have long studied or took part in North Carolina politics say they are stunned by the intensity of the racial tone in the Helms campaign this year.

"This is the ultimate," said Merle Black, a professor of politics and government at Emory University. "I've never seen it played to this extent by him, and he's been the master of it ever since George Wallace got out of the business."

"There's a general disquiet about race," said Dave Eisenstadt, a spokesman for the Democratic Leadership Council. "It's the great hidden, unwritten theme about almost all American politics, and I think it's something we'll see for a period of time to come."

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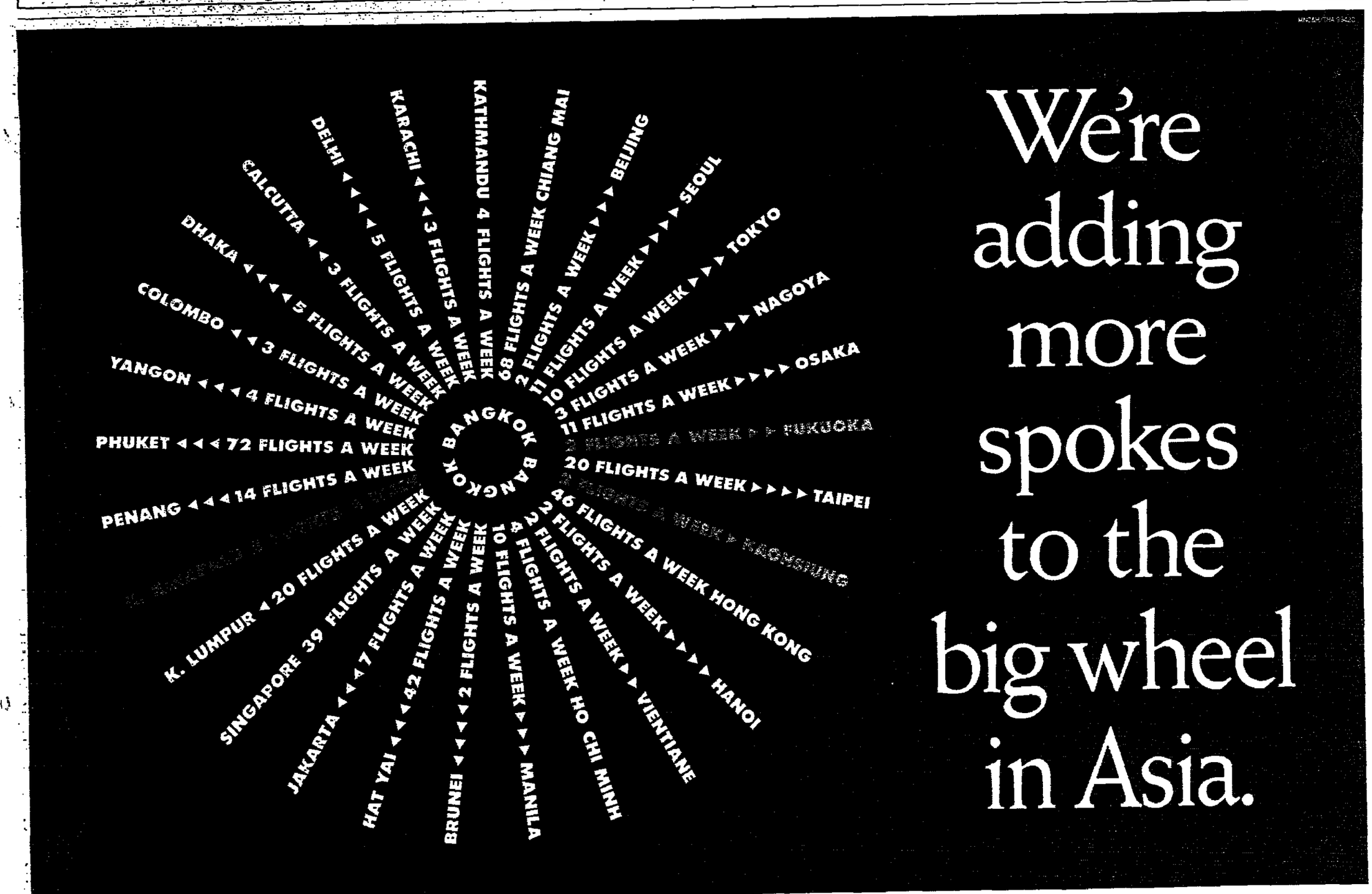

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Style

Photographs by Moore/Thomas

From left, dollar-bill dress by Christian Francis Roth, Isaac Mizrahi ballerina skirt, Donna Karan slip dress, Geoffrey Beene lacy apron dress, Calvin Klein shift.

The Dress Returns in a Feminine Backlash

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A generation of women here has learned to dress for success. But it no longer seems to be the American fashion dream.

New York's designers have given up on sportswear adapted to the workplace. In a week's showings there have been no power suits or businesslike blazers, and few of the easy pieces on which American fashion has built its reputation. Instead, designers have majored on the dress.

They work the day shift — Jackie Kennedy's trim, spare look from the 1960s, or the night shift — a wisp of lingerie lace or the baby-doll with frou-frous. The return of the dress, along with sheer fabrics, dainty shoes and little white gloves, is a dramatic change from Manhattan's favorite career-clothes-with-sneakers. It also suggests a feminine backlash to feminist dressing.

The shocks of the season were at Donna Karan, where a gutsy woman

NEW YORK FASHION

an designer seemed to be taking her clothes out of the job market, and at Isaac Mizrahi, where his sexy modernity turned ladylike. The star of the week was Geoffrey Beene, whose fragile, feminine silhouette kept popping up elsewhere.

Beene's woman dressed by day in a skimpy dress covered with either a bolero or three-quarters jacket. This is the new look for next summer. Echoes from the 1960s were jump suits, which Beene has always believed in, and cutouts — slivers of fabric gouged out at the midriff and inset with lace. Ominously for the feminist lobby, Beene's major statement was for the apron dress — one layer of filmy fabric covering another.

It must be significant that Isaac Mizrahi, 29 years old to Beene's 63, should have focused on the frankly feminine — not seen in his own fashion lifetime. He started his show well with loose coats in sweet pea blues and pinks, over a divided skirt — shorts with a wrap of fabric fore and aft. These were much more convincing than 1950s ballerina skirts with cinched-in waists recalling the postwar glamour of Babe Paley and C.Z. Guest.

Peter Pan collars and pussy cat bows went on anything from a shift dress to a white blouse with Capri pants or a transparent swingy smock over dotted bikini panties. This gave even the shorter, sharper outfits a Doris Day prissiness. Baseball jackets in bright colors over two-tone jump suits looked much more fun.

When Donna Karan sent out mesh hats perched perilously over one eye, it was hard to believe that this was the designer who made the bodysuit, the unitard and the snap crotch the basis of modern dressing. The hats went with mesh baby-doll dresses or blazers in burlap. Karan's zipped jackets were snappy, and so were her Mondrian color-blocked dresses, part of a strong trend here for graphic 1960s styles.

THE lightening up of fabrics and paring down of shapes is another theme. At Calvin Klein's show, there were dresses, in crepe, georgette and washed silk, so light and pale, from chartreuse through celadon, that they seemed to run like water over the body. Tunics and pants or soft shorts had the same limpid effect. He has eliminated anything that might come between flesh and fashion: no jewelry, no makeup, no hose, no color. The collection had a spare beauty, but not much news. And his only logical way forward is to show no clothes at all.

Ralph Lauren's line was more substantial, although he too made the slip dress — noodles of straps over the bared back of a black dress. Applying new geometry to his signature sportswear, he showed swimsuit tops with flaring-hem crepe pants, or bisected a shift dress and a tuxedo jacket into dark and light. That cardinal rule, seen in the jacket, survived well here as a soft dressing robe wrap, or as a series of pastel-check pantsuits.

Sportswear designers all used the same fabrics — gingham checks or wooden-bead effects were hot this season — and the same shapes: the shift, the slip, the shirtwaister and the box jacket. Their collections often looked identical.

Michael Kors injects sex appeal. His models cuddled into mini trench coats, swelled out of A-line strapless shifts or flashed flesh through keyhole cutouts. That was all part of the '60s thing, which included Bardot bare-midriff tops, shiny white vinyl and disk-decorated shifts. To wear any of it to work would invite sexual harrassment.

Yet transparency is now a keynote of modern clothes. Marc Jacobs for Perry Ellis scored with a coat in clear plastic splashed with raindrops of sequins. The rest was just commercial sportswear: pantsuits and sweater sets in mixes of large and small checks, bright flower-patterned knits and sweaters with chirpy one-liners. Shirtwaister dresses (quite a trend here) and the inevitable tank and slip dresses missed the lemon zest of kitsch that used to be Jacobs's trademark. That whackiness appeared at Todd Oldham, who showed a Tex-Mex mix of folklore embroidery, crochet, fancy buttons and mother-of-pearl mesh.

Christian Francis Roth, just 21, puts downtown art into upscale clothes. He had the season's trends — the shift dress the bolero jacket or the chiffon shell — but he played with his signature jigsaw of colored fabrics or with original prints: paving stones, wrought-iron grills, winter twigs and dollar bills.

Bob Mackie may not have gone near any of the Mexican art shows in town, but he sent out a south-of-the-border show: a sombrero (with molded mustachioed face on the crown), sun god motifs on sexy swimsuits and bright dresses bolstered with a rainbow of tulle petticoats. The U.S. Embassy in Paris plans to give a show of American designers next March and they should sign up Mackie's Hollywood spectacular.

Oscar de la Renta has already decided to show in Paris. He had grand couture-style dresses and coats for day, chic in Berber stripes or fabulous lace or turquoise. From this bright beginning, the evening missed the opulence associated with the designer and had too many ideas — like bubble skirts with curvy embroidered jackets — seen in Paris before. Dresses with fantail backs were sophisticated in black lace. Arnold Scaasi majored on lace in a display of rock-it-to-'em evening clothes.

BILL BLASS opened the U.S. shows with a blast of color — a general fashion message. In his audience were Nan Kempner in green coat and hose, Pat Buckley in pink jacket and orange skirt and Blaine Trump in bold Blass checks. On the runway were shift dresses with flower power and all fashion's new geometry: stripes, dots and color blocks for crisp dresses and jackets. Evening clothes were in piqué, lace and skinny bicolored crepes. Girlish raised-waist trapezes looked more Beene than Blass.

Carolyne Roehm did the baby doll in gaudy grass green, pink and yellow satin, which made an odd transition from graceful A-line tunics and skirts in navy crepe, banded with sequins. It looked like a designer who makes modern, lady-like clothes doing what comes unnaturally. Carolina Herrera actually dresses Jacqueline Onassis, so she knows how to make a clean-cut shift dress, shown with flick-up 1960s hair and prim white gloves. A-line skirts, high waists and organza baby dolls looked unbearably girlish.

New York's stores, majoring this fall in markdowns, could do with a change of fashion to send women out to buy. Yet there was something unconvincing about the switch from sportswear separates to dresses and from feminist to feminine. Women may be looking for softer, gentler clothes after the hard-edged tailoring of the '80s. But this return to '60s shifts, baby-dolls and tulle petticoats, looked not just retrospective — but downright retrograde.

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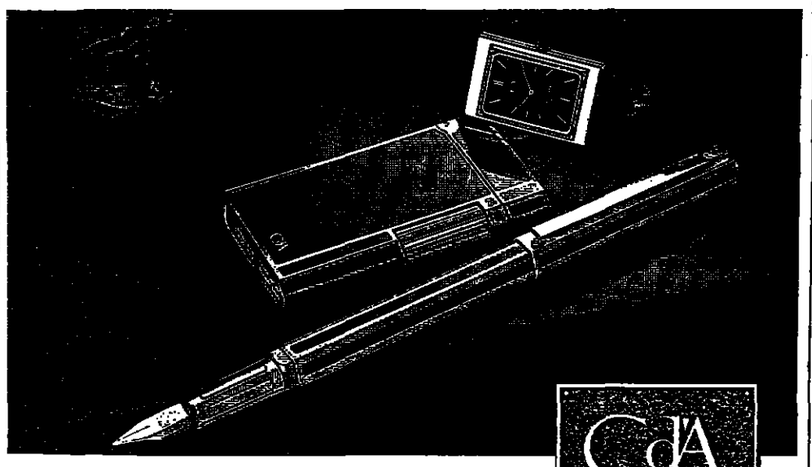

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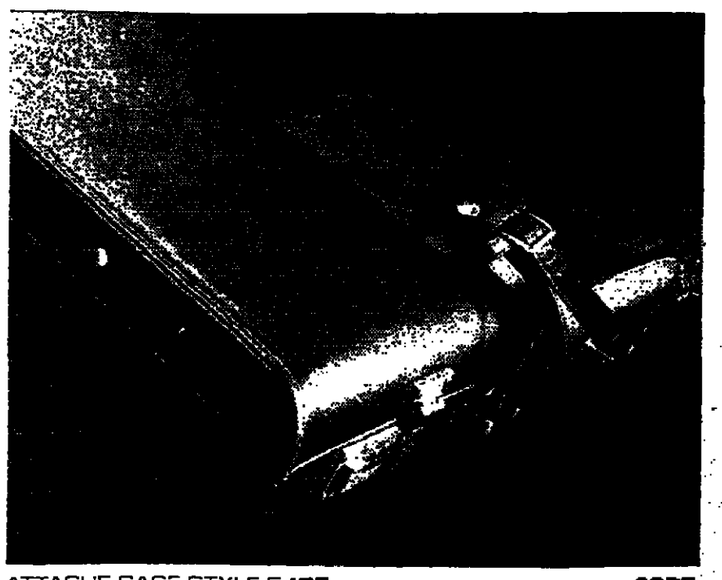

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STYLE MAKERS

Home Magazines

DECOR-DOLLAR BATTLE

New York Times Service

HOME is where the heart is, to be sure. But home may also be where the money is these days, as Americans put away their dancing shoes and come back home again.

That is what publishers of the elite home-design magazines are betting on. These sumptuous publications, which are to home decorating what haute couture is to sewing, include Knapp Communication's Architectural Digest, the standard-bearer for the category; Condé Nast's HG, known until two years ago as House & Garden; Hearst's House Beautiful, the granddaddy of them all at the age of 94; Meredith's Metropolitan Home, and Hachette's stylish newcomer, Elle Decor.

As advertising pages continue to decline and with marginal magazines struggling for their lives, the industry is bracing for a shakeout in categories with too many similar magazines. On the theory that a reader might be hard-pressed to decide between, say, House Beautiful and HG, these magazines would appear to be prime candidates.

But media directors and advertisers think differently. They say that despite similar demographics and the same kinds of lavish layouts, each magazine has an individual appeal and its own readers.

"Certain ads will draw better in one magazine than another," said Michael Dugan, the president of Henredon Furniture Industries. "House Beautiful seems to have carved out an editorial niche that emphasizes the country look. HG has a more urbane, elegant look. Elle Decor is visually terrific and may have appeal to the younger reader. Met Home has a very clear identity and a lot of reader interaction. Architectural Digest is the best magazine we advertise in."

The magazines are now edited for readers who are scaling back. They are running more service pieces, more articles on how to refurbish existing interiors, more features on less expensive items.

In the first nine months of the year, advertising pages fell 9 percent in House Beautiful and 8 percent in Metropolitan Home, while Architectural Digest posted a 4 percent increase and HG a stunning 10 percent gain.

Elle Decor began publication in March so no comparative figures exist.

Deirdre Carmody

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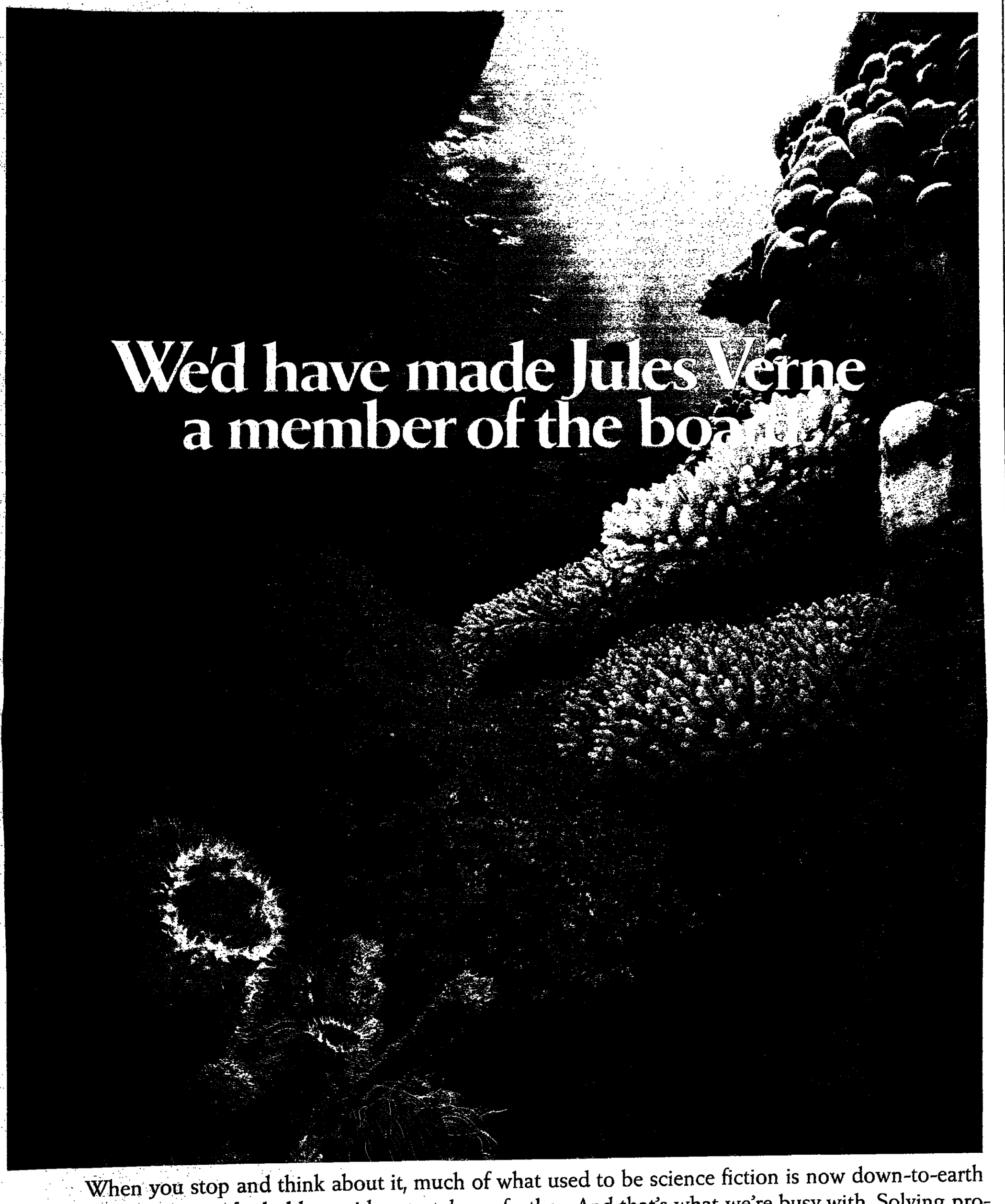

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Soccer Hooliganism In Eastern Germany

As Unemployment Grows, a Tide Of Violence Is Sweeping Stadiums

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BERLIN — With the collapse of the Communist government over the last year, unemployment has risen in what used to be East Germany, and police discipline has crumbled, leading to an outburst of violence at soccer games.

Fighting in and around a soccer stadium in Leipzig last weekend turned into a melee in which the police opened fire, killing one person and seriously wounding three.

Rivalry has been particularly bitter between fans in Leipzig, the birthplace of the popular movement that toppled the Communists, and supporters of FC Berlin, whose close ties to Stasi, the former state security police, earned it the nickname Stasi Club.

During a game between Sachsen Leipzig and FC Berlin on Saturday, crowds of hostile youths surrounded a police patrol in the Leipzig suburb of Leutzsch, prompting police officials to authorize the firing of warning shots. After the shooting, hundreds of angry youths stormed through central Leipzig, and television footage later showed dozens of smashed shop windows and burned out cars and police vehicles. Witnesses said pedestrians were also attacked.

The authorities said that an 18-year-old Berlin fan died of gunshot wounds and that three youths were hospitalized with serious gunshot injuries. A Leipzig police official, Peter Heimann, said that a violent crowd of mostly young people surrounded the policemen at a railroad freight yard near the stadium.

"The officers were in a situation where failure to use their weapons would have meant dead policemen," he said.

It was the latest incident in a wave of mounting violence at soccer matches in eastern Germany.

In September, two matches in Berlin and one in Leipzig led to street battles between rival fans and the police. At a match between Leipzig and FC Jena, fighting in the stands caused officials to cut short the game. Neo-Nazi groups are often at the core of the fighting, and in some stadiums groups of violent youths have taken to jeering referees by chanting, "Jew."

The police in Leipzig appeared to believe that it was not politics but just plain vandalism that was at the heart of the trouble Saturday.

The authorities said that 80 people were taken into custody, although most were released.

■ Fan Dies After Stabbing

A 19-year-old soccer fan who was stabbed by youths after a soccer match on Oct. 27 in Düsseldorf died on Sunday, the police announced Monday, Agence France-Presse reported.

The man went into a coma after the attack and did not regain consciousness. The police said he was knifed after two assailants asked whether he was a supporter of Fortuna Düsseldorf or Karlsruhe SC.

Cancer Risk In Smokers Tied to Mood

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Depressed people who smoke run a substantially higher risk of cancer than nondepressed smokers, Johns Hopkins University researchers indicate in a article in the November issue of the American Journal of Epidemiology.

In a 12-year study of 2,264 people in Washington County, Maryland, researchers found that depressed smokers had 2.6 to 4.5 times the risk of cancer found in nonsmokers who were not depressed. Smokers who did not suffer from depression had cancer rates that were only 1.25 to 1.6 times as high as those found in the nonsmokers.

The study did not find depression alone heightened cancer risk, but that it seemed to become dangerous only in combination with smoking.

BRANDT: *Trip Exposes Cracks in EC Resolve Over Missions to Baghdad*

(Continued from page 1)

Brandt by using their political party contacts in Europe.

The officials said that Mr. Kohl approached fellow Christian Democrats in Europe, while his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, appealed to other European parties close to his own liberal Free Democrats.

Mr. Brandt's party sought support for the trip from the Socialist International, a grouping of social democratic parties, an official said.

By the time Mr. Brandt left on Monday for talks with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, the mission had spread dismay in European capitals as a devastating example of the kind of national vision that undermines the EC's goal of united action in confronting international crises.

While wishing the Nobel peace laureate success in freeing German and possibly other hostages, European political figures spoke with a pained vehemence that they rarely use about such a venerable figure as Mr. Brandt. To them, the visit is particularly embarrassing because it exposes political vacillation in Germany at a time when Bonn has been sheathing its growing power in rhetoric about EC integration.

Governments are hesitant to criticize the Kohl government during the campaign for German national elections on Dec. 2, but prominent Europeans have nonetheless berated the Brandt mission.

The Italian Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, said "such merchandising is shameful and humiliating."

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French leader, characterized such trips as "messy, offensive and to be condemned."

The former Dutch foreign minister, Max van der Stoel, said that it would "only increase the prestige of the Iraqi leader and increase his room for playing political cat and mouse" with the international coalition seeking to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

As other EC countries fumed at the ease with which Germany had sidestepped their unanimous stand in Rome, EC foreign ministers, at the request of the Netherlands, were meeting in Rome on Monday night to pick up the pieces and head off similar ventures. But Mr. Genscher bounced back by claiming credit for the crisis meeting.

The display of European divisiveness has created an embarrassing dilemma for Germany's partners, officials said. They said that the denunciations of Mr. Brandt's visit are liable to worsen the impression of irresolution among governments that are seeking a stronger single international voice.

Exploiting the dilemma that other European government face — wishing Mr. Brandt well but deploring the way in which EC wishes were flouted — Mr. Genscher defended Mr. Brandt's trip as a humanitarian mission. It conforms to the EC declaration, he said, because the former chancellor did "not intend to negotiate but instead express expectations."

The episode, a British official said, was "a bad example of governments deciding on a policy in conclave and then one of them deciding to do something else and trying to persuade other European governments to copy its bad example."

But Mr. Brandt's own account of what he intends to do suggests that his trip runs counter to the EC ban. "It's obvious what humanitarian means," he said. "It means political efforts to find out if there is still an alternative to war."

The Brandt mission is the latest of a series of trips to Baghdad — several of which have involved the release of hostages — by prominent politicians. These include President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, the Reverend Jesse Jackson of the United States, a former British prime minister, Edward Heath, and the former Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. Claude Cheysson, the former French foreign minister, has not denied reports that he met secretly with Iraqi leaders last month.

Mr. Brandt was the first high-ranking European to travel to Baghdad since the EC resolution that had been designed to stop what Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens of Belgium called "the pilgrimages to the Baghdad bazaar" that risk conferring a degree of legitimacy on Mr. Hussein and blunting the UN demand that Iraq leave Kuwait.

It was the goal of halting such missions that prompted the EC leaders to affirm their "determination not to send representatives of their governments in any quality whatsoever to negotiate the release of foreigners with Iraq, and to discourage others from doing the same."

The EC commitment proved too fragile to weather German domestic politics. According to Bonn officials, Mr. Kohl concluded that there was no gain in being seen to be attempting to oppose Mr. Brandt, at a time when public and media pressure was demanding action. On the weekend of the Rome summit meeting, Iraq liberated nearly 300 French hostages.

If he could not halt Mr. Brandt, the officials said, Mr. Kohl was loath to see the Socialist Party reap the political credit for freeing German hostages.

The result, a British official said, was "a bad example of governments deciding on a policy in conclave and then one of them deciding to do something else and trying to persuade other European governments to copy its bad example."

Mr. Brandt "fits the prevailing German view that consultations — and never a showdown — is the way to overcome international tensions," a U.S. specialist on German affairs said. "It augurs ill for European hopes of playing an international role because Germany still tends to operate with an incomplete personality on security issues."

The Baghdad trip originated with Mr. Brandt at least two weeks ago, a friend said, probably in part because of the example set by Mr. Heath, who succeeded in freeing 33 hostages.

The two men have been close since the 1970s, and Mr. Brandt apparently saw himself as the only German statesman with the stature to undertake a similar operation, according to a German friend of his who asked not to be identified.

"He also probably was not blind to the ego satisfaction or to the potential political benefits for his party," the friend said.

Mr. Brandt, 76, is revered by many Germans for his anti-Nazi record and for his efforts to end Soviet antagonism toward Germany. He was quoted last weekend as saying that he would suggest in Baghdad a formula for reducing Gulf tensions modeled on the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The German reinterpretation of the EC resolution was tried on — and resisted by — other EC leaders. Mr. Kohl, after his discussions with other German leaders, sought the participation of Emilio Colombo, who heads the Christian Democrats in the European Parliament.

Mr. Kohl told Mr. Andreotti in a phone call on Wednesday that the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was being asked to adopt the Brandt trip as a UN venture, officials said. Mr. Genscher approached Willy de Clercq, a Belgian liberal who formerly served in the EC Commission, they said.

Then Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher telephoned Mr. Brandt in New York on Wednesday to outline their plan.

The Germans got nothing but refusals in their attempt to enlarge the trip.

But on Thursday, Bonn received a message from Hans Otto Bräutigam, the German representative at the United Nations, that Mr. Brandt had decided to proceed regardless.

At that point, Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek of the Netherlands, who had opposed the Brandt mission, asked Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar to place it under UN auspices, which officials said was the only means at that stage of saving face for the EC. When he failed, Mr. Van den Broek urged the EC foreign ministers to convene.

On Monday, the German government's position was one of not officially blessing the Brandt trip, but wishing him good luck. Although Mr. Brandt ostensibly was on a private mission, he was given every assistance by the government, including the loan of a Lufthansa airliner that Bonn hoped would fly back full of hostages.

Zambian Miners End Strike

United Press International

LUSAKA, Zambia — More than 2,000 miners at the Nchanga copper mine, one of the world's largest, on Monday called off a wildcat strike that they began on Saturday, Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines announced.

RESERVES: *Pentagon Call-Up*

(Continued from page 1)

cerned that the lack of procedures worked out with Saudi Arabia for the command of U.S. and allied ground forces there is hampering preparations for possible military action against Iraq.

Despite outward signs of comity and cooperation between U.S. and Saudi military officials, several senior U.S. officials said the Americans had been frustrated in their efforts to integrate their forces with those of Saudi Arabia and to develop a chain of command that establishes clear decision-making authority over ground troops.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d plans to push for more detailed procedures during talks in Saudi Arabia on Monday, including greater delineation of responsibilities between General Schwarzkopf and his Saudi counterpart, Lieutenant General Khalid Sultan.

The officials said that during the three months since U.S. troops began arriving, Saudi officials declined U.S. requests for joint maneuvers of infantry and armored units. The first joint encampment and training exercise of the two armies began only a week ago.

"Schwarzkopf has a good liaison with his Saudi counterpart, but that's not a command and control structure," a senior U.S. military official said last week. He said this was the area General Schwarzkopf was working hardest on.

The military official said there was no final U.S. authority or even consistent U.S. lead in decision-making on ground forces.

"It's not what one would like to have from the military point of view," he said of the routine, and by all accounts, amicable consultations between the two generals.

RISK: *Timid Congress*

(Continued from page 1)

vises House candidates, predicts that many incumbents will see their re-election margins fall on Tuesday, and that some who have not dealt aggressively with anti-incumbent sentiment will lose.

Mr. Newhouse and others say that as many as 15 House members could lose their seats — about twice the number of two years ago, but still a re-election rate of about 96 percent. In the current House, Democrats outnumber Republicans 260 to 175. There are two vacant seats.

Even normally safe House incumbents have spent the week since Congress adjourned furiously trying to build support at home and nervously watching unusually volatile poll results.

But even with the uncertainties of the 1990 election, many members of Congress are disgusted with their colleagues' caution, particularly on the issue of reducing a budget deficit.

Asked what Congress's performance on the budget this year says about its collective political will, the normally low-key Mr. Michel exploded in frustration.

"Not very damn much," he said. "That to me is the most distressing, discouraging, gnawing thing. I get home at night and wonder, 'Why can't we do things in the best interest of the country?' "

VOTE: *Apathy Reigns*

(Continued from page 1)

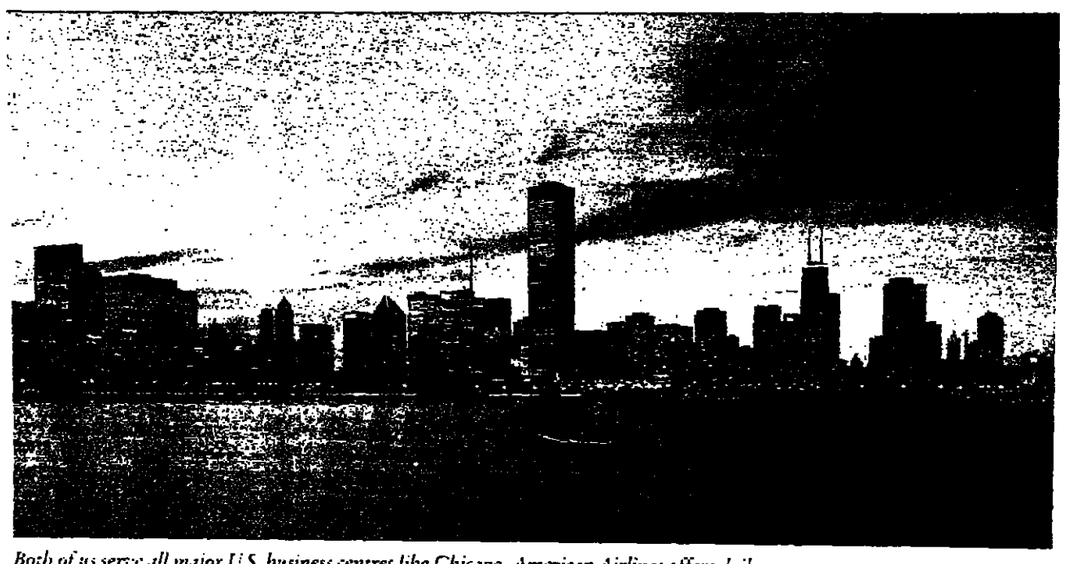
according to a 1987 report by the Congressional Research Service.

Who belongs to America's party of nonvoters? And how does their abstention affect partisan politics and government policies?

Voters and nonvoters are separated by three dominant determinants — age, income level and education. A Census Bureau analysis of the turnout in the 1988 presidential campaign showed that:

- People over 45 were nearly twice as likely to vote as those between 18 and 24.
- Someone whose family income was above $50,000 was nearly twice as likely to vote as someone whose family earned less than $15,000.
- Those who graduated from college were twice as likely to vote as those who did not complete high school.

Such disparities have grown more acute in the past three decades, meaning that the United States, unique among Western industrialized nations, has a huge "missing" low-income electorate. In countries where political parties are more vibrant and more class-conscious, low-income voters are mobilized by parties whose platforms are aimed specifically at them. There is no U.S. equivalent.



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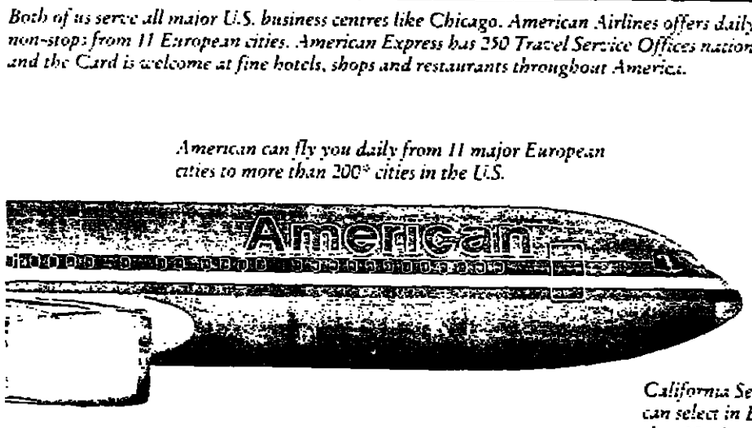

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For Arab Boys, Temple Mount's Lesson

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The senior boys at La Salle High School, in the Christian Quarter of the walled Old City, once again are gathering every morning at 8:20 for their first-period mathematics class, just as they had before the Temple Mount riots last month. But the boys are no longer the same.

At the front of the class these days stands an empty wooden desk, plastered with the same black and white handbill posted on the bulletin board and blackboard. On it is pictured Ibrahim Ali Farhat Khadik, 17, who, the text says, is "congratulated with love by his family" for becoming "a bride of Al Aqsa," the great mosque that stands on Haram as Sharif, as Muslims call the Temple Mount.

On the morning of Oct. 8, Ibrahim and most of the 19 other Muslim boys in La Salle's 28-student senior class marched out of school and crossed the Old City to Haram as Sharif, ignoring the appeals of their teachers and parents that they avoid the demonstration called there by Muslim leaders.

For most of these middle-class, private-school boys, it was their first direct experience of Israeli-Palestinian conflict, embarked on spontaneously in the exuberance of a crisp Monday morning.

None of them anticipated what would happen. The day exploded into a frenzy of violence, turning them into combatants and confronting them with a sight that, even three weeks later, they described in tones of shock and wonder: their friend Ibrahim being carried from the site in a blanket, shot and killed, blood pouring from his mouth and chest.

Now, even as Israeli and Palestinian spokesmen continue to blame each other for the Temple Mount violence, the La Salle boys are drawing conclusions that speak of the real impact of the tragedy on the country. According to the final count by police and investigators, 17 Arabs were killed by the police in clashes on the site, and several Israelis were slightly injured when demonstrators threw stones from the nearby Western Wall, where Jewish worshipers were gathered for the holiday of Sukkoth. Higher death tolls had been issued earlier.

Of the 28 boys in La Salle's senior class, seven have dropped out since Oct. 8, with most giving the reason that they or their families are planning to emigrate abroad. Another is in prison, held since the day of the violence on charges of stone throwing.

Of the remaining 19 youths, 5 who were interviewed recently said they were now willing to die fighting Israel.

"We all want to die like Ibrahim," said Ayman, a tall, thin 17-year-old. "Because it's something noble, it's like being a hero. And now we know the only way to achieve our aims is through violence."

Although such vows are extreme, these boys do not look or sound like "Muslim fanatics," whom Israeli government ministers have insistently blamed for the Temple Mount tragedy. Schooled in an elite institution operated by the Christian Brothers, they are polite and well spoken, able to express themselves in English, French and Arabic. Their parents are mostly professionals, and they are all planning to attend college. With their jeans, sport shirts and running shoes, they would blend easily into a high school in North America or Western Europe.

Yet these youths seem buffeted against their bourgeois upbringing by the passions sweeping through Palestinian society. They spoke in the same breath of plans for medical school and martyrdom, of their zeal for fighting Israel and dreams that Arabs and Jews would eventually live side by side in peace. They sometimes spoke of Ibrahim in the sterile tones of nationalist rhetoric but still allowed tears to fill their eyes when they described his bloodied body.

Three years ago, such Palestinian youths would never have joined a potentially explosive confrontation with Israeli police, for the simple reason that neither their parents nor their teachers would have allowed it. Yet as the *intifada*, or Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule, has run its course over nearly three years, parents and other authority figures have steadily lost control over the youths, who have been the driving force of the rebellion.

That October morning, the boys said, Ibrahim had started to go up to Haram as Sharif, only to be stopped by his father and redirected to school. But once he arrived at La Salle, he joined the other boys, who decided to flout the rule prohibiting them from leaving campus.

"The whole school was buzzing. Everybody was talking about the Jews who were going to march on our mosques," said Fadih, a chubby 17-year-old, referring to the planned march that day by an Israeli extremist group called the *Temple Mount Faithful*. "And we all just decided to go."

In the accounts of the La Salle boys, the Temple Mount violence appeared as neither the planned provocation described by Israeli authorities nor as the massacre of innocents portrayed by Muslim leaders. For these boys, it was a sudden, shocking outburst that, once it gained momentum, stirred their own passions and drove them to do and see things they never imagined when they set out from school in the morning. All of the five boys admitted gathering or throwing stones, although they said that they did not expect real trouble.

As the boys walked through the Old City that morning, passing nationalist graffiti that had been spray-painted on the stone walls of the Christian Quarter, "Ibrahim said to us, 'If I am killed, you can paint my name up there,'" said Nabil, a slight, curly-haired youth. "It was like a joke, but afterward it seemed like he had somehow foreseen his death. At the time no one took him seriously."

The boys said that none of them had heard about the planned demonstration until they arrived at school that morning. At that point, they heard what turned out to be an exaggerated account: that the Temple Mount Faithful planned to march to Haram as Sharif and lay the foundation stone for a new Jewish temple that would replace the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques.

In fact, the Jewish group had been prohibited by court order from laying the foundation stone, although the police had planned to allow them to march into the Muslim-controlled compound.

When the La Salle students assembled on the Haram as Sharif, they headed for a fountain near the mosques. There they heard a lecture delivered by a Muslim leader, who spoke "of what a good thing it is to be martyred," or killed while fighting Israelis, Ayman said.

"Ibrahim was very moved by it," said Nabil. "He became very excited."

Still, the schoolboys remained calm enough to move off to a shady area outside the Al Aqsa mosque for an impromptu picnic with the bag lunches they had brought to school. Sitting idly together, the boys talked about what might happen if the Temple Mount Faithful tried to enter the grounds. But they thought there would not be major trouble "because there were so few soldiers there," said Fadih. Only about 45 Israeli police were on the Temple Mount to monitor about 5,000 Muslims.

When the clashes suddenly started, near the Dome of the Rock Mosque, "we were shocked and surprised, but not scared," said Nabil. He said he saw a masked Palestinian militant shot in the head after he grabbed a rifle from a policeman and tried to fire it. Most of the boys then retreated as fighting between the police and demonstrators grew heavy and tear gas filled the air.

Several of the students occupied themselves in the rear of the demonstration, filling trash barrels with stones and passing them up toward the front line. At one point, Ayman and Hamid, 17, were working together when Ibrahim came running back to them from the front. He had been wounded in the leg by a tear gas canister, and asked Hamid for a sweater. Then, grabbing a barrel of stones, he ran back toward the fighting.

"Most of us had never seen this before, soldiers and bullets, and did not want to get that close," said Fadih, who was also in the rear.

"But Ibrahim was more excited," said Ayman. "He was more patriotic. He felt he was a Muslim who wanted to defend the mosque."

The next time the three boys saw him, he was dead.

Arafat Says Iraq Would Use Gas and Strike Israel

Reuters

TUNIS — Iraq would aim its first missile at Israel and fight with chemical and biological weapons if war broke out in the Gulf, according to Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a newspaper reported.

The Tunisian newspaper Al Sabah, which has good connections with the PLO, said Mr. Arafat made the remarks to a closed meeting of the organization's leaders and officials in Tunis last week. Mr. Arafat met with the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, in Baghdad earlier in the week.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying that the threat to use nuclear weapons against Iraq meant that Iraqi forces "will aim to use binary chemicals and anthrax in the war and that the first missile will be launched against Israel." The report did not explain who was making the nuclear threat.

Mr. Arafat said at the meeting that he thought there was a 40 percent chance of war in the Gulf, the newspaper reported.

In Baghdad, the Defense Ministry newspaper Al Qadisiya said Iraq would strike Israel and Saudi Arabia in retaliation for any attack by the multinational force in the Gulf.

Hong Kong Poll Backs Executions

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Up to 71 percent of residents want the colony's death penalty to stay in effect beyond 1997, when Hong Kong reverts to Chinese rule, an independent poll published Monday found.

Capital punishment is used extensively in China, while in Hong Kong it is on the books but seldom enforced.

The results of the poll conducted by Asian Commercial Research Ltd. went against calls by human rights groups, including Amnesty International, for Hong Kong to abolish the death penalty before 1997.

Max Nash/The Associated Press

CURFEW IN GAZA — An Israeli soldier in the Gaza Strip telling two Palestinian girls to return home. Israel imposed a curfew in the occupied territory on Monday following two days of rioting.

Israelis Assail Shamir's Stance

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The hard-line policies of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir are prompting fears in Israel that his rightist government is going too far in alienating both the United States and the United Nations.

Critics say public support for Mr. Shamir could crumble if Israel found itself isolated by disputes over peace and Palestinians.

"He is steadfast in his stubbornness against the world," said an editorial in the leftist daily Al Hamishmar, one of six newspapers to join in criticizing Mr. Shamir, the Likud leader.

The strongest criticism of Mr. Shamir has come from the Labor Party, which angrily withdrew in March from a unity government with Likud. In June, Mr. Shamir formed a hard-line coalition without Labor.

"During his term the peace process has stopped," the Labor Party said in a statement. "Our relations with Europe are bad, and our relations with America have reached an unprecedented ebb."

Mr. Shamir defied Washington, Israel's closest ally, by refusing to cooperate with a UN inquiry into the police killing of 17 Arabs last month on Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

Israel is in a quandary, battling what it views as foreign encroachment on its control over Jerusalem keeping a low profile during the Gulf crisis so that Washington can preserve an alliance with Arab states.

Even newspapers usually sympathetic to the government have expressed concern. The daily Yedioth Aharonoth viewed the absence of Israel on the itinerary for U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d during his tour of the Middle East and Europe as an expression of U.S. discontent.

The newspaper Hadashot wrote that Israel's ambassador to the United States, Zalman Shoval, appeared to have eased strains when he met Mr. Baker last week in Washington. Still the paper bemoaned the recurring misunderstandings.

Israel will be at odds with the United States, the newspaper wrote, "so long as the Palestinian problem is unsolved, so long as Yitzhak Shamir believes that time is with him."

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Close to Being Bought

The greatest undone deed of the last U.S. Congress was the one that would have struck closest to home: campaign-finance reform. That is not an accident; each party fears some aspect of a cleaner system. The Republicans are the better-known opponents; they object to the spending limits without which there can be no reform. But the Democrats in the House of Representatives, the most entrenched group in national politics, constitute an obstacle as well. They approved a bill in August, but it was partly a shell and they did not mean it. The latest figures on campaign finance suggest why.

Of 405 House members seeking re-election, 78 had no major-party opponents in the general election as of Sept. 30, 218 had opponents who had raised less than $25,000 and 86 had opponents who, while they had raised more than that token amount, still had available fewer than half the resources of the members they were trying to unseat. That is a total of 382 incumbents — or 94.3 percent of those running — who in financial if not electoral terms were without serious opposition, noted Common Cause, which compiled the figures. The incumbents entered the election season with $177.5 million *in campaign funds, their challengers* with $14.8 million. Of the incumbents' money, $58.2 million was left over from previous elections — increasingly they are given more than they can spend — and another $57.2 million came from political action committees, or PACs; PACs gave challengers only $1.9 million.

The members can be forgiven if they think this is the perfect system; from the standpoint of their perpetuation in office, it is. Republican incumbents benefit as well as Democrats, but they have the incentive of having been so many unhappy years in the minority that some want to blow the system away. The bill that the Democrats pushed through the House on a party-line vote had some good and even imaginative features, among them a federal tax credit for small in-state contributions to candidates who agreed to abide by the spending limits it prescribed. But the huge carryovers from past years and the steady supply of political action committee money are what make House races non-competitive, and the bill did not seriously address either of those.

In the Senate the problem is in some ways simpler, not so much where the money comes from as how much is required. In the last election the average winner spent more than $4 million; some (in larger states or with strong opponents) spent two or three times that. To accumulate just the average, a senator has to raise $12,000 a week every week of a six-year term. Senators live with their hands outstretched. The limits the Democrats approved would ease the chase, and it was possible to see in the Senate the outlines of a bipartisan agreement.

The Senate should approve its bill again early next year. *It will then be up to the House Democratic leadership both to negotiate* more seriously with the Republicans than they did this year and to produce a stronger bill in time for a conference to produce the legislation, well within reach, that both parties can live with and that will clean up the system. No task is more important; the present system is to the long-run advantage of neither party. In both House and Senate it produces — and will again produce on this Election Day — a Congress dangerously close to being bought.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

After the Sound and Fury

A bureaucratic nightmare: That is what detractors think Congress created in the legislation reauthorizing the National Endowment for the Arts for three more years. There may also be a mine field in the fuzzily worded requirement that the agency's grants take into consideration "general standards of decency and respect for the diverse beliefs and values of the American public."

Joseph Papp, producer of the New York Shakespeare Festival, certainly sees one. He recently rejected grants worth $323,000, saying that the law implies "that the arts are inextricably bound with immorality, with obscenity."

But there are also two constructive aspects to Congress's attempt to clean up the NEA mess. The legislation is a commonsense response to a debate that consisted of sound and fury. And Senator Jesse Helms did not get what he wanted.

According to Mr. Helms, federal funds for the NEA are tantamount to underwriting "slime and sleaze." His proof is the endowment's support for a retrospective of the photographer Robert Mapplethorpe, some of whose early work documented a sadomasochistic homosexual subculture; and its award of $15,000 to the photographer Andres Serrano, among whose images was a crucifix submerged in urine. The legislation just adopted imposes no restrictions on content and sends the obscenity issue to federal courts, which are unlikely to jump whenever somebody cries "Smut!" Any artist found guilty of obscenity there would have to return the money and be prohibited from receiving new federal money for three years.

Furthermore, the endowment has finally followed the suggestion made both by the National Arts Council and an independent investigating commission and dropped an anti-obscenity pledge that the endowment itself proposed. Its chairman, John Frohnmayer, among whose damp responses to the Helms firestorm was a panel to investigate complaints about obscenity from "any reliable source," had refused to drop the pledge. Why? His reasons were characteristically limp. Mr. Frohnmayer said he was awaiting court decisions and passage of the authorization law.

It has passed, it is probably not perfect, and the impact of some procedural reforms is problematic. But the hard, wise work of Representatives Sidney Yates and Pat Williams, and the conciliatory skills of Senator Orrin Hatch are worth celebrating. So are three years, and many more, for the National Endowment for the Arts.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Segregation Is No Answer

What are public schools to do with young urban black males, who, as students, are often troubled and unsuccessful? Milwaukee is creating two special schools for black males. The New York City schools chancellor, Joseph Fernandez, considered the same idea — and has wisely rejected it.

Proponents of Milwaukee's plan say deliberate ethnic segregation could be the answer to dismal performance. But the prospect of state-promoted segregation is disturbing. Schools need to help young black men without isolating them.

Their troubles are painfully real. According to one study, nearly one in four is in jail, on probation or on parole. Homicide is the leading cause of death for black males aged 15 to 24. Their plight has been debated and dissected in workshops at nearly every recent conference of major African-American organizations. There is even a new research and advocacy group called the National Coalition of African-American Men.

The cycle of failure begins as early as elementary school. Most boys have a harder time adjusting to the emphasis on structure and obedience. The adjustment seems particularly difficult for blacks, who are often punished more severely for aggressive behavior. In Milwaukee last year, fewer than 20 percent of black male students maintained a C average or better; *they comprised* 28 percent of public school students but accounted for 50 percent of the suspensions.

For these and other reasons, the Milwaukee school board voted to create two pilot African-American Immersion Schools, in 1991. Anyone can apply, but the schools will be geared to black males, with an emphasis on black history and culture.

The board's intentions are honorable. Young black men need to believe in themselves and their ability to contribute to society. But that ought to be achievable without separate schools.

Some large urban districts are already so segregated that young black men could be helped with special programs without creating new schools. Such efforts already exist. In Washington, for example, Project 2000 trains male adults to serve as teaching assistants and role models in an inner-city school.

Fostering closer ties to older black men is important. But young black men need to deal with the larger society as well. What is needed in more public schools is a nurturing environment in which all at-risk students begin to believe they can succeed.

That is the approach offered by Dr. James Comer, a psychiatrist at Yale University who has, since 1968, promoted something called the school development program. Under this model, the school staff and parents develop a partnership to inspire confidence in each student, and, ultimately, to improve academic performance. The approach has worked in New Haven, Connecticut, and elsewhere.

If public school officials are serious *about helping young black men, they will* adopt such approaches, in which expectations are so high that students are willed to succeed, and not doomed to fail. Segregation is not the answer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Singh Is in the Right

V. P. Singh's minority government in India may fall in a vote of confidence for doing the right thing. He is protecting the rights of minority Muslims against virulent fundamentalism within the Hindu majority. He is upholding not only the law but the secular vision on which modern India was founded. By sending police to protect the Babri Mosque at Ayodhya and arresting a political ally to stop a march on it, Mr. Singh has taken on the Hindu nationalism that put him atop a shaky coalition in December. In 1528, the first Moghul emperor built a mosque on the revered birthplace of the Hindu warrior-god Lord Rama, to symbolize Islam's triumph. The Moghul empire fell apart in the 18th century, but Hindu nationalism is still trying to erase such relics. It may win, but federal India cannot survive such a victory.

— The Baltimore Sun.

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OPINION

Gulf Crisis: Bush Must Make the Stakes Dead Clear

By Jim Hoagland

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — America has the right policy in the Gulf crisis but may possess the wrong president to carry out this tricky phase of the confrontation.

Recent events establish irrefutably the need for a clear and ideally inspirational statement to the nation to explain the goals of the bloody conflict that may be ahead. They also establish George Bush's limitations in delivering such a speech.

Mr. Bush last week began to show that he understands the need to bring the nation along with him in further expanding the U.S. military force in the Gulf. But he called a news conference, where he demonstrated his mastery of detail before the press, rather than providing a coherent overview of his case directly to the public.

Success will lead to the creation of new Egypts in the Arab world. Failure will bring new Iraqs.

Moreover, Mr. Bush's essential message at the press conference — wait and see what I am going to do — was hardly an effective exercise in consensus building. It relegated an American public increasingly restive with his management of the conflict to an onlooker's role.

Mr. Bush has at least indicated a standard of failure in the Gulf by demanding Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. But he also needs to explain what the consequences of failure would be, in clear terms. And he needs to define for others, however self-evident it may be to him, what success would be and what it would bring if military force must be used.

The president's inclination to depend on the rightness of his cause to speak for itself is not new. He has previously shown concern with substance over style, which is in itself admirable. But at this point in the Gulf crisis it also risks becoming self-defeating. Mr. Bush has allowed the nation's attention to wander since the invasion of Kuwait, and he has lost support for his policies as a result.

"You do not go to war these days over *something that is not the top* story on television," one Democratic congressman warned.

Mr. Bush thus invited suspicion and some ridicule by abruptly trying to refocus the national mind last week with expressions of concern about American hostages in Iraq. He has (properly) demonized Saddam Hussein but has not made it clear to Americans why many other Iraqis will presumably have to die in Saddam Hussein's name. And he has not persuasively explained in any detail the historic opportunities, and dangers, the Gulf crisis presents for the Middle East and the world.

Out of this crisis will come regional and global changes at least as profound as those that followed Israel's victory in the 1967 war and the military stalemate of the 1973 war. As those conflicts showed, wars can settle important questions that must be dealt with at a given moment in history, and with positive consequences — a proposition that seems to be rejected by many critics of America's current involvement in the Gulf.

The 1967 war, which cost Israel 778 military dead, established Israel as a permanent feature of the Middle East landscape. Arab demagogues could no longer propagate the myth that they were about to drive the Jews into the sea. The 1973 conflict, planned and initiated by Anwar Sadat of Egypt, resulted in nearly 19,000 combat deaths in three weeks. But that war, and the creative U.S. diplomacy that followed, enabled Sadat to go to Jerusalem and eventually sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Both those conflicts responded to von Clausewitz's description of war as a continuation of diplomacy by other means. "Violence should express the political purpose, and express it in a rational, utilitarian manner," Peter Paret, a leading von Clausewitz scholar, has written. "It should not take the place of the political purpose, nor obliterate it."

Mr. Bush and his generals must bear that lesson in mind. It is a lesson that the United States, to its great cost, ignored in Vietnam.

By FANCHO in Le Monde (Paris). CAW Syndicate.

In its broadest sense, American success in the Gulf crisis will involve completing and merging the political trends that came out of the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars. Success involves not just Saddam Hussein's defeat, but whether that defeat is achieved through his withdrawal in the face of the multinational force Mr. Bush has organized or through military action against Iraqi troops. It also involves setting in place a new Arab political order.

"Saddam Hussein is trying to revive all of the worst features of the recent Arab past," a senior French diplomat said to me a few weeks ago in Paris. "He tries to revive that old perverted sense of Arab nationalism, of Nasserism, that would keep the Arabs enslaved to myth instead of dealing with the reality of the modern world. This conflict in part is about whether the Arab world will remain stuck in the past or move into this part of the 20th century."

Saudi Arabia's high-profile ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, has made the same point about the invasion of Kuwait being the death blow for "an outdated intellectualism of the 1950s about Arab nationalism." Saddam Hussein has helped the Arab world understand that "that was a lie," he said, adding, "Saddam's defeat will enable Arabs to move into the new reality."

The extent of the change that has already occurred in the Arab world has gotten little notice in much of the American discussion about the Gulf showdown. As recently as Aug. 1: conventional wisdom on the Middle East would have held that it was impossible that 200,000 American troops would be welcomed on Saudi soil for any purpose, or that the three most important Arab countries, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria, would desert the traditional concept of Arab unity and become military partners with the Americans against Iraq. But that, and more, has happened.

Writing in Foreign Policy magazine this month, Michael Sterner, once a leading Arabist in the State Department, observed with a hint of nostalgia that Arab states in the Gulf have had to abandon reliance on "the traditional Saudi policy of consensus-building in the Arab world" and now depend instead on "the willingness of non-Arab, and especially, American forces" to guarantee their territorial integrity and independence. These states know that "it is a matter of life and death for them," Mr. Sterner wrote.

Put simply, success in the Gulf will result in the creation of new Egypts in the Arab world. Failure will bring new Iraqs and a generation of new wars.

The Washington Post.

As the Cuban Horizon Darkens, Castro Prepares for a Rainy Day

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — The death of communism is less an event than a process — a process now painfully under way in Cuba. The Marxist regime is still in power, but the world revolution from which it drew energy and sustenance has died.

The latest phase in relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba teaches us new lessons about the extent of Cuban dependence on the Soviet economy and the extent of Soviet dominance in Cuban foreign policy.

In Cuba, Fidel Castro is girding his countrymen's loins for the "special period" of hardship when the revolution will be tested as never before. The economic crisis of which Mr. Castro warned in January is nearly upon them. The socialist trading system of barter and subsidies has collapsed with the transformation of Eastern Europe. East European countries are now reorienting their trade to the West — and to hard currency.

The Soviet Union has neither the resources nor the inclination to continue a system under which it provided oil, food, machinery and consumer goods in exchange for Cuba's sugar, nickel and fruit, and its political and military support for world revolution.

The Soviet Union, too, is interested in dealing in convertible currency. So, early this year the Soviet government gave Mr. Castro notice that beginning in January 1991, Soviet trade with Cuba would be at world prices in convertible currency. Announcing in August that "we must be ready to face even more difficult circumstances," the Havana government proclaimed that Cuba had entered the "special period" of siege.

The government extended rationing from the basics to almost everything, overhauled the system of distribution and exhorted the people to redouble "creativity" and "vigilance." *It canceled some commercial flights* due to fuel shortages and dramatically slashed the consumption of fuel and electricity.

Recrimination against the Soviet Union became more frequent. The all-purpose explanation for Cuba's economic woes became this: "As it is known, the U.S.S.R. is having difficulties supplying us with various basic goods we traditionally have received from that brother country."

Cuban officials said that, because the Soviets were unable to deliver two million tons of oil and derivatives, the sugar-cane harvest suffered, and fuel deliveries to trucks were cut by half, with consequent effects on transportation. Consumption of electricity was sharply curtailed, affecting irrigation and agriculture. Refrigeration capacities were cut, affecting the preservation of already short supplies of food.

Work on an oil refinery at Cienfuegos and at the Che Guevara nickel plant — both projects developed with Soviet aid — was shut down. Each Cuban family was required to reduce its average monthly consumption of electric power by 10 percent. Any family failing to comply with these reductions would receive no electricity at all for at least 30 days.

Mr. Castro himself announced that 400,000 bulls were being domesticated to supplement the 200,000 bulls already available to replace tractors as they run out of gas in Cuban fields.

The Cuban leader has let his disappointment with the failure of Soviet "fraternal" deliveries be known. But Soviet economists do not agree that their government caused all of Cuba's problem.

"The Cuban economy's advancing disease has not been a secret from anyone for a long time now," the Komsomolskaya Pravda commented recently. The article charged that the Cubans had exaggerated the Soviet shortfall. Instead of two million tons short in oil and derivative deliveries, it was 580,000 tons short. Moreover, in the first six months of 1990 the Soviet Union had delivered 100,000 tons more of oil and derivatives than in the first six months of the previous year, it said.

So what is happening? Soviet analysts speculate aloud. Either the Cuban government is stockpiling this year's deliveries in anticipation of harder times, or the Cuban government has sold Soviet oil to third parties to procure foreign exchange.

Both explanations are plausible. Fidel Castro is deeply concerned about the future. And he is selling what he can.

The Madrid daily El Pais described on Oct. 17 the sale by the Cuban government of a large number of antiques, stamp and coin collections, and paintings. That government's decision to auction paintings by the distinguished artist Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida was regarded as especially significant. Mr. Sorolla's paintings are the property of Cuba's National Museum of Painting and are regarded as part of the "national artistic heritage." But they have been auctioned to the highest bidder in Sotheby's and Christie's London galleries.

A manuscript of Federico Garcia Lorca — a cherished possession of the National Library — *has also been sold recently. Spanish sources* report on frequent trips of antique dealers from Barcelona and Madrid to Havana to procure thousands of pieces of antique furniture, carriages and so forth. Obviously, Mr. Castro is seeking to provide for a rainy day.

"Castro combines strategic and tactical abilities rarely surpassed among world leaders," Jorge Dominguez of Harvard wrote in a 1989 study of Cuban foreign policy. Clearly, those tactics are better suited to foreign affairs than to the Cuban economy.

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What's Bad for the Yugoslavs May Not Be Bad for World Stability

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Balkan Question has been with us since the early 19th century. It is not entirely accurate to describe it as a problem of nationalism, as if nationalism were peculiar to the Balkans and there were not other peoples elsewhere with a destructive conviction of their own natural superiority.

The problem with the Balkan region is that its nations have not yet found the fixed national boundaries which would permit nationalist passion to subside. Thus Balkan national feeling, frustrated, remains packed with resentment.

Yugoslavia at this moment is very close to civil war at worst, national breakup at best. The chances that this federation of the south Slavic peoples, created after World War I as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, will survive seem virtually nil.

None of the constituent republics is ethnically whole. Each contains minorities from the other republics. In Serbia, the large Kosovo region is overwhelmingly populated by Muslims, ethnic Albanians, but is historically Serbian, the place where the great battles of medieval Serbia (against the Turks) were fought. A Serbian drive once again to dominate Kosovo has in the last four years provoked much violence there and ignited national passions in the other Yugoslav republics.

Croatia, which fought a bitter civil war against Serbia just 50 years ago in the guise of World War II, has a 600,000-strong Serbian minority today. Bosnia-Herzegovina (where World War I was touched off) has a Bosnian, Muslim plurality speaking Serbo-Croatian (39 percent), but the Orthodox Christian Serb minority is 32 percent of its total population, the Catholic Croats 18 percent, with diverse groups making up the rest.

Religion is much a factor of division. Yugoslavia is composed of several kinds of Christians, plus Bosnian and Albanian Muslims. All once were compelled to get along, under Muslim rule in the old Ottoman Empire or under Hapsburg rule from Vienna.

All that had been brought to an end by 1918. After the war, the Allies gave the "south Slavs" what they were supposed to want, an independent kingdom, which after World War II became an independent Communist peoples' republic under Tito. But the various peoples were never truly reconciled.

Economics is also a factor today. Slovenia and Croatia are relatively prosperous and want to be part eventually of the rich European Community. The first step in that direction for them is creation of a confederal Yugoslavia in which they might expect to go pretty much their own ways.

Serbia, however, which is poorer, is the largest and most populous republic, with the biggest ambitions.

Serbia wants to keep the existing federal Yugoslav institutions as an instrument for increasing its own influence over the other republics. The Serbs remain committed to the authoritarian style of government of their demagogic leader Slobodan Milosevic, the man who restoked Serbian nationalism in the mid-1980s as a vehicle of his own ambitions.

Slovenes and Croats have held free multiparty elections and are today governed by center or center-right coalitions. Croatia has made an ambiguous declaration of national sovereignty, provoking a violent reaction from its Serb minority (11 percent) and drawing menaces from Serbia. Elections are to take place in Serbia next month but the new parties so far set up are feeble, and doubt prevails as to how free the elections will be.

The implications of all this are bad for Yugoslavia but perhaps good for European and world stability, in that Yugoslav disintegration is mostly being ignored by the outside world, and Yugoslavia abandoned to its woes.

It did not used to be that way, as one knows too well from World War I. In the new pan-Europe, begun in the upheaval of democratic forces, *Yugoslavia is being left out.*

The Yugoslavs are sinking into the unresolved contradictions of their difficult past. On the streets you can today buy the insignia of the wartime royalist Chetniks, who fought Tito and his Partisans. Maps of "Greater Serbia" are for sale, as are cassettes of Serb marching songs.

The fact that all of this arouses so little concern elsewhere is, paradoxically, a good sign, possibly good in the end even for the Yugoslavs. No one outside Yugoslavia wants to be involved in this affair other than to try to calm the game and encourage toleration and negotiation.

In the past the Balkan Question was dangerous because the major powers sought advantage and national aggrandizement for themselves in Balkan conflict. Now Yugoslavia is making itself an embarrassment to the other Europeans, who believe that after the common ordeal of this century, all of Europe should have learned that the advantage of one nation does not have to pass by the humiliation and subjugation of another.

International Herald Tribune.

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Revoke the Zionism Resolution Now

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Fifteen years ago this week the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution declaring that "Zionism is a form of racism." It was a propaganda victory for the Arab states, won with the help of the Soviet bloc and many Third World countries.

To Israel and its friends, the resolution was an outrage; "infamous," as Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan called it. No people had suffered more from the murderous evil of racism. Against the odds, Jews had made a national home for themselves again. To be branded as racist for that success was gall.

But the resolution has done no good for its sponsors either. Theirs was a Pyrrhic victory, and it is time they recognized it. The resolution has harmed the cause of justice and peace in the Middle East, and it will keep on doing harm until rescinded.

As an example, consider Israel's recent refusal to cooperate with the inquiry voted by the United Nations Security Council into the killing of Palestinians on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. The refusal was folly, damaging to Israel. But in criticizing the decision, one has to understand that it has some roots in Israeli distrust of the United Nations.

What country would welcome an inquiry by an international organization that had assailed the very basis of its existence?

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar would in all likelihood have made this a fair, professional investigation. But the Zionism-is-racism resolution makes it very hard for Israelis to believe in the impartiality of the United Nations.

Hateful words have consequences. The 1975 General Assembly resolution is a significant part of a barrage of hate that has had terrible consequences in Israel. It has intensified the element of fear in the Israeli psyche, the feeling that Jewish history rules out trust in any other people.

Ever since the 1967 war, there has been a struggle in Israel, even within individual Israelis. One side saw peace and normal human relations with Arab neighbors as the great goal. The other said that peace was a mirage, because the Arabs really wanted not peace but the destruction of Israel — and hence that territory was more important than the hope of peace.

The second view has prevailed. Israel has held on to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, ruling the Palestinian inhabitants by force. The growth of religious nationalism has greatly encouraged that course. But so has hateful rhetoric like the 1975 UN resolution, essentially saying that Israel will not be accepted as legitimate no matter what it does.

When one Arab leader, Anwar Sadat of Egypt, made a dramatic gesture to show that he considered Israel a legitimate state, Israelis believed him — and the other side of their psyche prevailed. They withdrew from the Sinai in exchange for peace with Egypt and security arrangements that have proved to be immensely beneficial.

But when Yasser Arafat and the PLO finally said they accepted Israel, there was no response. Few Israelis believed the words. The failure to respond was a great mistake, as was the Shamir government's rejection of talks with Palestinians. The realistic forces in the Palestinian community, those who had been urging accommodation with Israel, lost their credibility. The advocates of force and religious fundamentalism gained.

But Palestinians and other Arabs have to understand that rejection hurts the cause of realism and peace when they do the rejecting too. A resolution that says Zionism is racism tells Israelis that negotiation would only be a trap.

Some people with experience in the Middle East believe that the fears and hatreds have gone too deep on both sides for Arabs and Israelis ever to settle their differences. That is too terrible a conclusion for me to accept. At a minimum the possibility of negotiation has to be kept alive. And that requires reducing the obstacles of fear.

The 1975 resolution is one such obstacle. It encourages continued occupation rather than peace. It prevents the United Nations from playing a useful part.

To give up a propaganda victory cannot be easy, however hollow it has been. But those who approved the 1975 resolution should have the wisdom to change their vote now if they really want a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Abortion in Paris

PARIS — For some weeks past the Parquet de la Seine have been quietly investigating a matter which will produce the profoundest sensation that Paris has ever known. The police, having obtained information that a certain *sage-femme* was indulging in malpractice, arrested her. It was discovered that she used the back room of a *marchand de vin* in the Avenue de Clichy as an office and that she had performed there more than two hundred illegal operations. Under pressure she gave the names of those on whom she had operated. Already one hundred and ten of these have been arrested, including women in all classes of life, many of whom are married.

1915: Nearing Bagdad

LAUSANNE — According to the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," the situation of the Turks is critical along the Euphrates and Tigris front. Turkey will be obliged to send important reinforcements, for the British, with a large army and powerful artillery, are advancing on Bagdad. The "Kölnische Zeitung" recommends the German public to remain calm in the event of the British capture of Bagdad. It says: "Great prestige still attaches to the name of this capital, but the position has no military value."

1940: 3d Term for FDR

NEW YORK — President Roosevelt smashed the third term tradition yesterday [Nov. 5] and won re-election over his Republican opponent, Wendell L. Willkie. The President's electoral college vote apparently fell short of the totals he received in his landslide triumphs of 1936 and 1932 and his percentage lead in the popular vote was far below the one he had in 1936. On the basis of returns compiled early this morning from all but two states, the President was out in front in thirty-five states.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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OPINION

To Help the Declining Middle

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — In 1983, I wrote an article for The Atlantic Monthly titled "The Declining Middle." My subject was the increasing evidence that America's middle class was fragmenting, into a society of the rich and the poor. There was no single cause. The reasons included everything from the new global economy — which forces American factory workers under pressure to cheap foreign labor — to the rise of a poorly paid service economy, demographic changes in the labor force, deregulation, anti-unionism and shifts in U.S. taxing and spending policies.

At the time, the thesis was highly controversial. Although a handful of economists had done research on income distribution that seemed to confirm this trend, the reaction of much of the press and most political conservatives was scorn. The great middle class, in their view, was as healthy as ever, and these were just carping criticisms by leftists.

The debate about the declining middle indeed had an ideological subtext. If America was still a broadly middle-class country, there was nothing seriously amiss about American capitalism. But if the rich were really getting richer and the poor getting poorer, perhaps the country's economic policies were heading in the wrong direction.

Fast-forward seven years. Now nearly everybody agrees that during the 1980s the rich got a lot richer and the poor got poorer. In fact, some of the same people who at first dismissed the trend are saying that it is so potent that nothing can be done.

During the past decade, Reaganism compounded several underlying trends. The tax system gave special breaks to the very rich and withdrew subsidies from the poor. New opportunities for speculative gain in a deregulated environment made the already rich even richer. The jobs created by the economy for the bottom half of the labor force paid diminishing wages. And the so-called underclass became all the more isolated.

In the 1980s, according to Lawrence Mishel of the Economic Policy Institute, the richest 1 percent increased their average income by 75 percent. The bottom 40 percent had no real income growth at all.

Today, the conventional wisdom about income inequality has flipped 180 degrees. Mickey Kaus, author of a forthcoming book on equality, argued in a recent column in The Washington Post that this trend is so deeply rooted that progressive tax reform, of the sort just sponsored by congressional Democrats, is powerless to make much difference.

"Greater income inequality is just something the Democrats, and the country, are going to have to learn to live with," Mr. Kaus wrote.

Paul Krugman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also has argued that little can be done, both for political and economic reasons: "Today, relatively few people believe, as so many did in the 1960s, that government can help the poor become more productive.

"But if aid to the poor is simply charity, then its political base is nothing more than public generosity" during an era when the public cupboard is relatively bare.

Once again, I beg to differ. The fact that America of two decades ago was a more equal society was no accident. It reflected a different public philosophy, and a different set of policies. If we want to reverse the decline of the middle class, we might begin with more progressive taxation. Mr. Kaus is right that it is not sufficient, but it is certainly necessary.

America of two decades ago was less tolerant of the kind of speculative excess that characterized the 1980s. In a less speculative economy, there is more productive use of economic assets and fewer unearned overnight fortunes.

It is possible to use tax and regulatory policy not just to redistribute income around the edges but to tax or regulate away certain classes of windfall gain, and thereby eliminate entire speculative subcultures. Twenty years ago, there were no overnight savings-and-loan millionaires because the law required savings and loans to be nonprofit institutions. And there was no $500 billion bailout either.

It is possible to have strategies for improving both the quality of labor and the jobs the economy creates. It is even possible for government to be benignly neutral toward trade unionism, as it was between the mid-1930s and the late 1970s.

It is possible to have policies — ranging from the Head Start program for preschool children, to on-the-job training, to wage subsidies, to a full-employment economy — that improve the chances and incomes of even the hard-core poor. In much of Western Europe, there are no hard-core poor. A key difference is that few Europeans believe that whatever the "free market" does is optimal and hence just, hence immutable.

A century ago, America in the robber-baron age was far more unequal than it is today. But things changed — and they can change again. All it takes is political imagination.

It is appalling that the standard line on the declining middle has gone straight from "It isn't happening" to "We can't do anything about it." But then, one should never underestimate the power of the status quo.

Washington Post Writers Group.

This True New York Story Even Has a Homeless Hero

By Marilyn Suzanne Miller

NEW YORK — All right, I know that New York is going to hell, that we are all ditching in droves and that life here is an insane maelstrom of misfired shots ricocheting into people's living rooms, drugs and malevolence.

Still, here is a true event that happened to me in New York City, on Oct. 23, a Tuesday, in which every person is a good guy. Perhaps this marks a new trend

MEANWHILE

of which we should all take note: Secret Unreported Rampant Benevolence.

Tuesday, I gave a speech at the 92d Street Y. On arrival I must have dropped my credit cards. At home, later, my answering machine was full of messages.

The first was an unfamiliar voice saying, "Marilyn, pick up if you're home." The next was from Peter, assistant manager of Champagne Video (they never usually call me) at 83d Street and Third Avenue. He told me the manager of RKO Video (a competing chain) at 93d Street would be calling me to tell me I had lost my credit cards, but they had been found.

The next two messages were from Kevin, the manager of RKO Video, and from a Police Officer Ortiz of the 19th Precinct. (These people usually never call either.)

Piecing these together and talking later to the principals I gathered this was what happened. See if you can find the hidden clues in this story that make it vary from all other New York stories.

A homeless man found my credit cards near the Y. So he went directly to a policeman (Mr. Ortiz) and said he wanted to give them back to me. Could the policeman help him find my address and phone number? (He did admit to being partially interested in a reward.)

Officer Ortiz said he couldn't, so the homeless man went into RKO Video and asked the same question. The manager of RKO, Kevin, took the cards, saw no phone number, but saw a membership card from a competing chain (Champagne Video) and called the competing chain for my phone number, so he could call me and tell me my cards were safe.

Then, the homeless man asked for my number, but Kevin was concerned about my welfare and refused to tell him. Then, the homeless man asked for my cards back, but Kevin, concerned about his motives and my well-being, wouldn't give them to him. Then, the homeless man and Kevin got into a little fight over this issue and the cops were called.

Officer Ortiz was called into action and again explained to the homeless man that he should probably just give him the cards, which the homeless man then just did. Then, the policeman drove my credit cards to my building to give them to me.

When I wasn't home, he called from a pay phone and told me he would be working until 11, and to call the precinct and he would come back over. Meanwhile, he left a note with my doorman and left a second message on my machine saying he would hold onto my cards to give to me (instead of "vouchering them," a technical police term for "make them real hard to get").

Then the doorman buzzed, announced the note and instead of making me go downstairs he took the elevator to my apartment to deliver this note to me.

The next day, I went to Precinct 19 and found Officer Ortiz, who was incredibly handsome. In thanks for my cards I offered him a tin of cookies, which he said he couldn't accept, as it was against police regulations. He said maybe the precinct would take them, but when I asked the lieutenant, he also said no, it was against police regulations.

Then I left some cookies for Peter at Champagne Video and when I brought the rest to Kevin at RKO Video, he said to his employees, "Hey, you guys, I just got some cookies," and then he said, "If you're giving out rewards you should really try to find that homeless man."

So, another cruel day in New York. (Did you find the hidden clues?) Policemen turning down cookies, homeless people trying to give you things and video-store managers defending your life. I just hope I can find the homeless man and give him a reward. He can have anything he wants except my apartment ... All right, he can have my apartment.

The author is a comedy writer and playwright. She contributed this saga to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gulf War? The Constitution and the Sound of the Trumpet

In response to the several recent reports about President George Bush being "fed up" with the hostage stalemate in the Gulf, I wish to suggest allowing the U.S. Constitution to play its part.

American troops have been deployed under the emergency powers of the chief executive. Clearly, acts of war have occurred or are about to occur, and the channels of diplomatic resolution have been almost exhausted. One lesson of the Vietnam War is that American popular support is essential for any U.S. military engagement of possibly lengthy duration. Therefore, President Bush should seek a formal declaration of war against Iraq.

This need not be through an urgent joint session of Congress or a declaration that "a state of war exists," but rather a calmer, 19th-century type of deliberative joint resolution of Congress — which could be recalled to consider the matter — to the effect that if harm comes to any American citizen being held hostage, the chief executive as commander in chief of the U.S. armed services has the immediate will of the American people to proceed with military invasion and occupation if deemed necessary to liberate all of the hostages.

After all, if the United States wishes to retain the title of superpower (and to continue to pay the associated costs) its only legitimate rationale in the post-Cold War era is the role of policeman. This means sometimes arresting criminal actions contrary to the currently understood international law of nations.

As a side benefit to allowing the clear, written war-powers clause of the U.S. Constitution to be implemented in its due course, Iraq might observe America's open society democratically arriving at the declaration of war stage, and this might convince other world leaders that the United States takes its role of policeman very seriously indeed.

M. J. NEW DELMAN.
Thonon-les-Bains, France.

President George Bush's analogy between Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait and Hitler's aggressions was a gut reaction. Yet Mr. Bush failed to discharge those officials, among them some close advisers, who bore responsibility for the Gulf fiasco. They had advocated a compliant stance toward Iraq's savage dictator, notwithstanding his perfidious dropping of poison gas on thousands of Kurdish villages in 1988.

The continued handiwork of these officials is reflected in the virtual abandonment of Lebanon to the tender mercy of Syria's no less brutal dictator, Hafez Assad, and by the approval of an unbalanced United Nations resolution against Israel following the tragic events on the Temple Mount.

Under the conditions, it is not surprising that the sound of the trumpet emanating from the White House is all but clear, hardly a propitious prospect for a successful resolution of the Middle East crisis by the heterogeneous coalition, or for the establishment of the much-heralded new international order. Can Mr. Bush assert his leadership in time — which is fast running out — with these misguided counselors in tow?

ANDRE S. MEYER.
Belp, Switzerland.

President George Bush's recent remarks on the "brutal" treatment of hostages and the "starvation" of U.S. Embassy employees are ironic. I do not in any way condone the actions of Saddam Hussein. But as Mr. Bush utters these bellicose remarks, the number of homeless and poverty-stricken American citizens continues to grow, thanks in part to the Reagan-Bush cuts in social spending and to the infamous "trickle-down" economic policies of the 1980s.

To use the alleged starvation of U.S. Embassy employees as a pretext for launching a war while at the same time ignoring the needs of millions of Americans at home strikes me as hypocrisy.

JAY M. ROWELL.
Paris.

America needs its Lusitanias and its Pearl Harbors to wage successful war. Right now it has none; it has hostages and cold embers.

If President George Bush orders an attack, it will be a very bloody affair. An air attack would leave Iraq wounded, but would not cause it to surrender Kuwait. A "lightning strike" into Kuwait by U.S. ground forces would cost thousands of American lives. Saddam Hussein would gladly throw human waves at the Americans. If he halted the U.S. advance, American resolve, feeble now, would founder instantly. Mr. Bush would be discredited and lose his ability to lead at home as well as with America's allies. The Arab radicals would have a new messiah, Saddam Hussein. A ghastly stalemate could ensue, with gas and trench warfare and a strategy of attrition. In desperation, after a particularly devastating gas attack, perhaps, America might be forced to use nuclear weapons.

I would like to see Iraq defeated, Saddam Hussein eliminated and the region stabilized. But before we fight, let us and the president consider this dreadful scenario. We cannot fight such a war without a tremendous reserve of political resolve. We do not have it now.

GUY McCRACKEN.
Messina, Sicily.

William Pfaff *("Better to Leave Doors Open for Compromise in the Gulf Crisis," Opinion, Nov. 1)* raises the question: "If Belgium threw up a brutal and ambitious dictator, would Washington dispatch a quarter of a million men to hold it in check?" Let us hope that if that dictator had swallowed up the Netherlands the answer would be yes.

L. BODMER.
Zollikon, Switzerland.

Take the Lead, Followers

Regarding "War Is Not Holy: A Challenge to the World's Religions" by John C. Danforth (Opinion, Oct. 17):

Many thanks to Senator Danforth for drawing attention to the greatest war criminals of all, our misguided religious leaders and their fanatical followers. But how do we bring their malice to an end? It is no simple matter to run the rascals out. And with the sinecures they enjoy, there is scant hope they will abdicate. Not anticipating any change among the ranks of the so-called leaders, a discontinuation of "holy wars" thus rests on a decision of the followers not to follow.

JOHN LA PLACE.
Oslo.

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FELICITATIONS TO PAKISTANIS AND TO THE NEWLY ELECTED PRIME MINISTER NAWAZ SHARIF

CONGRATULATIONS from the Pakistani-Americans to the people of Pakistan on the successful completion of free and fair elections. *These were witnessed by hundreds of international observers*, including a 50-member team from the U.S. National Democratic Institute, a delegation from SAARC member-states, a group of Canadian Parliamentarians and representatives from many other countries. This is testimony to the growing maturity of democracy in Pakistan.

FELICITATIONS to Mr. Nawaz Sharif, on his election as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

We, the Pakistani-Americans are proud that today a democratically elected Government has assumed office in Pakistan, a non-aligned, Muslim country of over 100 million people.

Strategically located, Pakistan has been a strong and forthright friend of the United States. It has also been a factor for stability in a sensitive and troubled region, which is of vital interest to global peace and prosperity.

Struggling against heavy odds, the people of Pakistan are making a determined effort to overcome socio-economic problems and to do so in a democratic environment.

THEY DESERVE OUR SUPPORT

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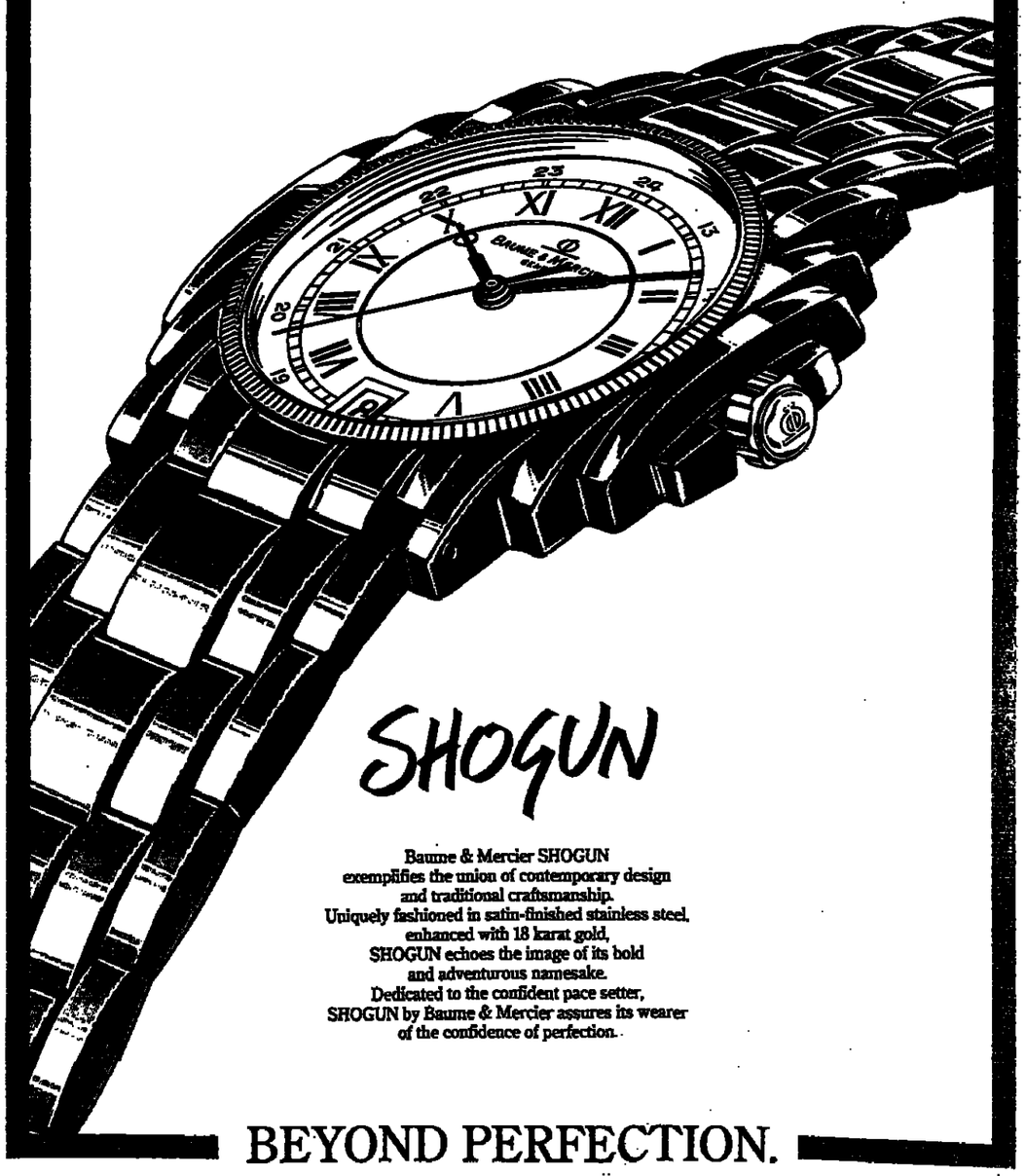

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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(Continued on Page 13)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 14

AmBrand s, Colgate pf, Dexter, ValeroEnr, AmBrd 2pf, ENSCO, Peoples, WmMiddle s, Berold n, Emrse Cv pf, TECO Ene, Beverly, Interst Pw, GST

NEW LOWS 78

AlcomAlum, BRE Prop, Bekly Pharm, CanalCorp, CouerMn, CrownBns pf, FAI Insur, HarlandJ, MDC Corp, PaineWebb, PoeR Cons, RymerJH, TmesMir n, UDC Dev pf, UtdMerMda, vWhitPl pfB, vIAmdura pf, BRT Rlty, BetzLab, CmwlthPa, CrownCk pf, vICmfilmn, CurtissWr n, DataGen, DiscoMed, EmpDist, FstChester s, FlaRock Ind, FstCmwlth, HMO Cp, MarshMcL, MayerDG, PaineWeb pf, PrtlCem Prm, Sotheby s, TurkishInv s, UMC Corp, UtdMerMda, WHGVal, Amdura pf, Apogee, BkBos pf, BethSteel pf, Bwn Shoe pf, CmwlthEd, CrestaBev, CyclopsCp, Eckerd, EmpDist, FstMichig, HMO Cp, MayerDG, NatCtnry pf, PaineWeb pf, RBMDaley, TRW 8¾pf, TwinDisc, USG, WICOR, Armstrng pf, BkBos pf, BethSteel pf, Bwn Shoe pf, CmwlthEd, CrestaBev, CyclopsCp, Eckerd, EmpDist, FstMichig, HMO Cp, MayerDG, NatCtnry pf, PaineWeb pf, RBMDaley, TRW 8¾pf, TwinDisc, USG, WICOR

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 0

NEW LOWS 41

ARC Int, CasemanOil pf, CanyDev, DiagnoSys, EduCap, FstFinPr, IVEX Cp, Kevex, MarCobr, ThermoPrc, VistAmBcp, AmTr-corp sc, CatalinaLf, CommrtyBc wt, FstFinPr, GoldenPond, Grtrlnce, RitzSou, SportTech, TimesD B, Andrea Rad, CentryComm, CyprssPd, ForestCity B, HotlvsRsty, Kasler wt, Pharm JM, Rymer wt, TrSF Corn, TurnerCp, Andrea Rad, CentryComm, FstLine, HotlvsRsty, Halsey wt, Lectec, Pharm JM, Rymer wt, TrSF Corn, TurnerCp

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International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS / FINANCE
** TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1990

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Recession Dims Outlook For British Bank Stocks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As a group, British bank stocks have been among the world's best performers in the banking sector this year, far outstripping their counterparts in the United States. Five of the top 10 banks in S.G. Warburg Securities' index of world bank stocks are British. And five of the nine major banks in England have outperformed the British stock market.

But much of this performance was built on optimistic forecasts of earnings earlier in the year and large dividend increases this summer. The bigger payouts look more than a little generous after the economic fallout from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the dividend cuts by several major American banks.

Most of the British bank sector should be off limits for investors, many analysts now say.

What is more, the stocks have performed unevenly. Only two, Abbey National Bank and TSB, have actually risen. The other "good" performers have simply declined less than the rest of the British market.

Now, reality — and probably a recession — are settling in, just a month after Britain set off a bank stock rally when it joined the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism and cut interest rates.

Last week, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the London-based securities firm, sharply downgraded the earnings outlook for its parent company, Barclays Bank, and for National Westminster.

It plans to do the same for Lloyds Bank, the third of the four big clearing banks. The outlook for the fourth, Midland, has already been cut sharply.

"You could bring your forecast down almost every day," said Julian Robins, the Barclays de Zoete Wedd bank analyst for Britain, reflecting on the deteriorating economic outlook as business failures continue to rise.

Most of the bank sector should be off limits for investors, many analysts now say. If you are not in, stay out, they warn, and if you are in, look for the opportunities to sell. Even the stocks that have fallen the most are not ready to be plucked up because more declines are expected.

SOME BANKS, like Midland and Standard Chartered, have very attractive dividend yields that outperform the bond market. But analysts take these yields as warning signs of troubles ahead. Some even think the unthinkable — that a British bank may actually cut its dividend.

Standard Chartered is the best bet to do that. Other analysts expect increases next year to be much smaller. Provisions for bad loans are rising, as is the index for company failures.

Abbey National is the one bank that is widely recommended. Its secret is that it just recently converted from a building society to a bank. So all its loans are mortgages, leaving it unexposed to commercial and personal loans that are beginning to go sour.

Of the big banks, Barclays seems to be the choice over Lloyds, if you have to own something in the banking sector. John Aitken, director of bank research at County Natwest Securities, which is part of National Westminster, likes Barclays, especially because of its strong capital position.

But it is still just the best of a bad lot. "It's becoming quite apparent," added Christopher C. Ellerton of S.G. Warburg, "that one thing you can't have too much of is capital."

Mr. Aitken of County Natwest Securities is selling National Westminster, which has been hurt by the downturn in business in the United States through its National Westminster USA.

Midland, it seems by almost all accounts, is just in dreadful shape. Its only plus is the continuing prospect of a merger or some other association with Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank.

The banking sector, concluded Mr. Robins of Barclays de Zoete Wedd , "may hit bottom soon. But it will stay on the bottom for a long time."

Stay away, he says, until at least February, when the results for 1990 start to appear.

Dutch Ponder Merger

Top Insurer Talks With Bank Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — NMB Postbank Group NV and the insurer Nationale-Nederlanden NV said Monday that they are discussing a merger that would take effect through formation of a holding company.

The merger is aimed at broadening both companies' positions in the Dutch financial-services market and opening opportunities for expansion internationally, they said in a joint statement.

The new company would tie the biggest Dutch insurer to the Netherlands' third-largest banking company. The two have a combined current market capitalization of 11.5 billion guilders ($6.78 billion).

"The starting point of the discussions is the aim of both companies to pursue further expansion in Europe and the rest of the world and to broaden their positions in the Dutch home market," the companies said.

The two would complement and reinforce each other in such areas as investment banking, real estate, capital-market operations and insurance, they said.

The two existing companies will operate as unlisted subsidiaries of the new holding company. The banking and insurance activities would remain legally separated but there would be close commercial cooperation between them, the concerns said.

A merger between NMB and Nationale-Nederlanden would hasten consolidation in the Dutch financial-services industry.

The Dutch insurer NV Amev and the savings bank VSB Groep NV merged in May, and the Netherlands' two biggest banks in August combined to form ABN AMRO Holding NV.

The tie-up between NMB and Nationale-Nederlanden also follows a rash of cooperation pacts between banks and insurers across Europe.

NMB in the first half of 1990 earned 336 million guilders, down from 312 million guilders in the same period of 1989. Nationale-Nederlanden had a first-half profit of 302.7 million guilders, down from 389.6 million guilders.

On the Amsterdam bourse on Monday, trading in the shares of NMB Postbank and Nationale-Nederlanden were suspended pending their announcement. NMB stock closed Friday at 37.60 guilders and Nationale-Nederlanden stock at 53.60 guilders. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Richest Nations Pledge Aid

$13 Billion Offered to Those Hit Hard by Gulf Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Twenty-four of the world's richest countries formally agreed Monday to grant $13 billion of emergency aid by the end of 1991 to those countries financially worst hit by the Gulf crisis, particularly Egypt, Jordan and Turkey.

The Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group, which groups the United States, the European Community, Japan and three Gulf states, as well as the Kuwaiti government in exile, agreed on the figure at a one-day meeting in Rome, group spokesmen said at a news conference.

Treasury Undersecretary David Mulford of the United States, who chaired the meeting, said it was the first time the group had together formally agreed to commit itself to an aid figure.

The Gulf states, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Kuwaiti government in exile will provide $8.4 billion of the $13 billion package.

The European Community, which had previously said it would be giving $2 billion, had raised this figure to $2.2 billion, while Japan will contribute $2 billion.

Mr. Mulford said the aid was additional to any existing bilateral programs the donors had with any of the countries.

Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, the so-called frontline states, will receive $10.5 billion, with the remaining $2.5 billion going to other countries that the group did not identify.

"We are very satisfied with the commitments, which are very sizeable," Mr. Mulford said.

The group's creation was announced in September by President George Bush, who sought a means to distribute funds to countries hurt by the trade embargo against Iraq. Mr. Bush, speaking at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, said the purpose of the group would be to transform commitments from creditor countries to aid the frontline states into concrete contributions.

The group was also set up to change IMF policies and procedures to enable the agency to more quickly provide funds for countries hit by the Gulf crisis. IMF and World Bank economists have provided technical and analytical support to the group.

(Reuters, AFP)

Dollar Sinks to Record Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged to a record low against the Deutsche mark in both European and U.S. trading on Monday, and dealers said a weakening U.S. economy means the currency is likely to fall further.

The dollar dropped to a new traded low at 1.4835 Deutsche marks in New York, but ended slightly up from that level — at 1.4864 DM — in relatively thin trading. That compared with a Friday close of 1.4938. The U.S. currency was set at a record Frankfurt low of 1.4923 DM, from 1.5015 DM on Friday.

The greenback also sank below five French francs. It ended at 4.9855 in New York, off from 5.0135 on Friday.

Currency analysts said the U.S. Treasury's quarterly refunding and the congressional elections this week may lend the dollar some support, but it is likely to prove temporary.

They said there is a strong likelihood that U.S. interest rates will be cut further in response to the weak U.S. employment report released Friday, and that will keep the dollar under pressure.

"The dollar is going to weaken," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist at DKB International in London. "While it could hold on this week, I would expect to see further downside," he said.

Charles Spence, a dealer at First Interstate Bank in New York, added: "People are predominantly bearish. It still points to a lower

See DOLLAR, Page 12

World Pressure Builds on EC To Strike Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community farm and trade ministers, under an ultimatum from their trading partners to agree on a common offer to cut farm subsidies, were meeting late Monday night on the subject, but no solution was in sight.

The ministers met as pressure from around the world mounted on the EC to prevent the failure of four years of trade talks held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The so-called Cairns Group of trading partners said that unless the EC comes up with an acceptable proposal, a December deadline for agreement in talks may have to be postponed.

The farm subsidy issue has snagged the entire bargaining process for 105 nations, which aim to open up markets for everything from steel to semiconductors and to set patterns for international commerce in the 21st century.

The Cairns Group, which involves 14 countries including Argentina, Brazil, Canada and New Zealand, issued a statement saying that "unless significant progress is achieved by mid-November, all participants in the negotiations would need to assess the implications for the further conduct of the round, and for the future of the entire multilateral trading system."

Australia's minister for trade negotiations, Neal Blewett, said that without swift progress in agriculture over the next 10 days, the format of a planned meeting of ministers in Brussels from Dec. 3 to 7 would have to be changed, with further negotiations possible later on. The Uruguay Round of trade talks is due to conclude by Dec. 7.

On Monday, Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero of Italy, who is chairman of the EC meeting, expressed determination to break the nearly month-hold deadlock within the Community. Mr. Ruggiero opened Monday's session saying a proposal for a 30 percent cut in subsidies "is not minimal, but of great value."

"The time is up and we have to make a decision today," he told the ministers.

Officials quoted him as saying the EC dispute over subsidies "was not insurmountable."

Mr. Blewett, the Australian minister, said a breakdown of the four-year old trade would give "the green light" for a return to protectionism.

The Community should recognize, he added, that "if the round fails, it is the EC which must shoulder the blame."

Pressure also came from the American delegation.

"Clearly, the Community is being severely criticized by simply every country in the world, except for Japan, for its intransigence on agriculture," said the U.S. agriculture secretary, Clayton Yeutter. He said he was "amazed that the EC continues to maintain that stance in the face of world condemnation of its position."

The Cairns Group and the United States have proposed cuts over 10 years of 75 percent in internal farm support and food-import barriers, and 90 percent cuts in export subsidies that they blame for creating surpluses, depressing prices and squeezing less wealthy producers out of markets.

The EC, fearing dismantlement of its common agricultural policy that guarantees farmers prices above world levels, has dismissed these demands as unrealistic.

The Community's executive commission has proposed an overall reduction of farm support by 30 percent between 1986 and 1996, but EC ministers have failed in six attempts to endorse this plan because France and Germany argued the cuts went too far and must be cushioned by offsetting measures. *(Reuters, AFP, UPI)*

For Big Oil's Future, Anything but War

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

DALLAS — The modest prosperity that big U.S. oil companies reported in the third quarter could swell significantly in the next few quarters under almost any series of events except Middle East war, many analysts say.

War would probably send crude-oil prices surging, perhaps above $60 a barrel. That would resume the squeeze on refining, marketing and petrochemical profits that kept most of the big oil companies from showing much gain, if any, during the third quarter.

But stable or falling prices would bolster the refining, marketing and petrochemical segments that rely on crude oil as a raw material.

Revenues from crude-oil production will probably be higher than during the winter and spring months of last year. Antonio M. Szabo, an analyst at Bonner & Moore, refining consultants in Houston, said refiners had cut back output and raised prices in recent weeks.

Prices of natural gas, now $2.35 for about 1,000 cubic feet for December delivery, could give yet another lift to production profits, should they remain high.

"This is the time to buy the oil stocks," said George F. Friesen, oil analyst at Deutsche Bank Capital in New York. "When crude prices fall, you'll have higher earnings. People are focusing too much on the very depressed profits in refining and marketing."

Oil prices slid by $2 a barrel. Page 12.

Paul Mlotok, oil analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., said profit margins in refining units were improved in October, with crude costs lower and gasoline prices higher. "The fourth quarter looks as if it will certainly be better than August and September was," he said.

The average U.S. price for self-service, unleaded gasoline was unchanged last week, at $1.38 a gallon, according to the Automobile Association of America, but more increases are expected.

Higher crude costs and resistance to higher prices for gasoline, chemicals and other refined products were the factors holding back earnings for most of the giant integrated companies, which compete in all segments of the oil industry: exploration, production, refining, marketing and chemicals.

Some companies that produced nearly as much crude oil as they refined avoided the political hazards of reporting staggering profit gains by slowing their price increases at the pump and by special write-offs.

President George Bush and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, had urged oil executives to restrain gasoline prices in the quarter.

ARCO Oil & Gas Co., which reported a 21.9 percent profit gain overall, froze gasoline prices for two weeks in August as wholesale prices soared; it reduced earnings by $26 million by settling a royalty dispute with the Alaskan government.

Chevron Corp., the biggest U.S. marketer of refined products, broke even in refining and marketing operations, but the unit reported a $53 million loss because of a $53 million write-off, mainly for pollution cleanup at terminals and service stations.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Nov. 5

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6845	3.31	1.1278	0.3362	0.1502 *	—	5.455 *	1.3306	1.334 *	1.453	1.795 *
Brussels	30.7475	60.595	20.577	6.1345	2.7291 *	18.249	—	24.4165	0.2414	26.3175	32.74 *
Frankfurt	1.4923	2.934	—	0.298	0.1332 *	0.8866	4.86 *	1.1865	1.1735 *	1.288	1.591 *
London (a)	1.965	—	2.9333	9.838	2,202.59	3.309	60.365	2.4743	249.05	2.2725	183.98
Madrid	93.832	184.695	62.98	18.742	8.366 *	55.755	3.0557	74.680	73.38 *	80.887	—
Milan	1,122.80	2,205.50	753.35	223.56	—	666.74	36.516	891.80	8.818	967.70	11.96
New York (b)	—	1.9725 a	1.4864	4.9855	1,126.50	1.6765	30.595	1.2585	126.57	1.159	93.45
Paris	5.0135	9.846	3.355	—	0.4465 *	2.9940	0.163	3.9802	3.9385 *	4.3235	5.338 *
Tokyo	127.30	249.19	85.36	25.40	0.1125	75.61	4.1420	101.11	—	109.36	1.3554
Toronto	1.1585	2.2912	0.7805	0.2327	1.039 *	0.6922	3.766 *	0.9275	0.916 *	—	1.24 *
Zurich	1.2599	2.4736	0.8428	0.2514	0.1122 *	0.748	4.0969 *	—	0.9959 *	1.0891	1.3419 *
1 ECU	1.3772	0.7007	2.0508	6.9804	1,545.47	2.3087	42.3071	1.7346	175.315	1.5964	129.282
1 SDR	1.4473	0.7336	2.1509	7.2559	1,632.84	2.4379	44.999	1.8199	184.382	1.6768	135.80

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5404.2	Greek drac.	157.20	Mex. peso	2921.00	S. Afr. rand	2.51
Austral. $	1.2788	Hong Kong $	7.796	N. Zealand $	1.6273	Soviet ruble*	0.5542
Austr. schil.	10.57	Indian rupee	18.149	Norw. krone	5.822	Swed. krona	5.565
Brazil cruz.	106.51	Indo. rupiah	1868.07	Phil. peso	25.49	Taiwan $	27.27
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.5556	Port. escudo	130.75	Thai baht	25.07
Danish krone	5.7185	Israeli shek.	1.971	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	2738.00
Egypt. pound	2.8035	Kuwaiti dinar	n.q.	Sing. $	1.70	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.547	Malay. ring.	2.6989	S. Kor. won	715.50	Venez. boliv.	49.90

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9640	1.9565	1.9474
Deutsche mark	1.4847	1.4835	1.4822
Swiss franc	1.2484	1.2478	1.2474
Canadian dollar	1.1642	1.1682	1.1722
Japanese yen	126.54	126.53	126.52

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 5

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	7⅞-8	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 3/16-8 5/16	14-14⅛	9⅝-9¾	7 15/16-8 1/16	9 9/16-9 11/16	8⅝
2 months	8-8⅛	8⅝-8¾	8½-8⅝	14-14⅛	9⅝-9¾	8 1/16-8 3/16	9⅞-10	8 ¾
3 months	7 15/16-8 1/16	8¾-8⅞	8½-8⅝	13 15/16-14 1/16	9⅞-10	8 1/16-8 3/16	9 15/16-10 1/16	8 ¾
6 months	7 13/16-7 15/16	8⅞-9	8½-8⅝	13⅝-13¾	10-10⅛	8 1/16-8 3/16	10-10⅛	8 ¾
1 year	7 11/16-7 13/16	9-9⅛	8⅜-8½	12⅝-12¾	10 5/16-10 7/16	8¼-8⅜	10 5/16-10 7/16	9

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Nov. 5

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	7 13/16	7¾
Com. paper 30-179 days	7.50	7.50
3-month Treasury bills	7.07	7.08
6-month Treasury bills	7.01	7.04
1-year Treasury bills	6.85	6.86
30-year Treasury bond	8.63	8.69
2-month CD's	7.75	7.75
3-month CD's	7.75	7.75
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 27/32	7 27/32
2-month interbank	8 1/16	8 1/16
3-month interbank	N.A.	8 1/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.50	8.50
Call money	8.35	8.30
1-month interbank	8.45	8.45
3-month interbank	8.75	8.75
6-month interbank	8.90	8.90
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14⅛	14⅛
3-month interbank	13⅞	13⅞
6-month interbank	13 3/16	13 5/16
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9 13/16	9 13/16
1-month interbank	9 11/16	9 11/16
3-month interbank	9 15/16	9⅞
6-month interbank	10.00	10.00

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Nov. 5

1 month	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
2 months	8 1/16 - 8 3/16
3 months	8 - 8⅛
6 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
1 year	7 15/16 - 8 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Nov. 5

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.55
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.482
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Nov. 5

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	374.75	376.55	—3.40
Luxembourg	376.45	—	—2.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)	378.13	378.44	—3.02
Zurich	376.75	377.25	+1.70
London	377.85	376.90	—0.60
New York	—	379.25	+3.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Americans and Soviets, Partners at Law

By Deborah Stead
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At Baker & McKenzie's office just off Pushkin Square, the telephones are modern. But as one of the four lawyers there put it, "They're hooked into the Soviet system, so we're at the mercy of that."

The same might be said of the commercial law practiced by American firms here. It is sophisticated, especially by Soviet standards, but eventually it must hook up with the Soviet legal system — and that connection is not easy.

"The Soviets publish their laws sporadically and with great delay," said Mark Vecchio, 31, a Columbia Law School graduate who is with the Moscow branch of New York-based Coudert Brothers. "So you hear about drafts through rumor, through the grapevine. You have to be in touch constantly." Coudert's clients include the cosmetics firm Estee Lauder.

Paul Melling, 33, a British lawyer who has headed the Chicago-based Baker & McKenzie's office in Moscow since it opened last year, says he keeps up with legal changes "through friends who are Soviet lawyers and through reasonably good contacts with the ministries."

He also reads the Soviet newspapers Pravda and Izvestia every day. (Like most of the other lawyers at American firms in Moscow, he is fluent in Russian and has an interest in Soviet culture.)

Clarifying the law, which, the lawyers say, is especially murky on currency and property deals, is a preoccupation for the dozen or so lawyers working for the American firms in Moscow: Coudert; Baker & McKenzie; Chadbourne & Park of New York, and Steptoe & Johnson of Washington.

Their latest concern is the country's move toward economic and political decentralization, which produced a jumble of new laws and new domains that sometimes clash.

"Our office now spends 30 percent of its time on problems of legality and authority," said Richard Dean of Coudert, who has headed the Moscow office since it opened in January 1988, a year after the passage of the joint-venture law that allowed foreign investment in the Soviet Union if a Soviet partner was involved. Foreigners can now invest in the Soviet Union without Soviet partners as a result of a decree issued recently by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

For example, Pepsico, which Baker & McKenzie represents, recently had its two Pizza Hut restaurants in Moscow temporarily closed. A newspaper said the outlets were caught in a crossfire between local authorities.

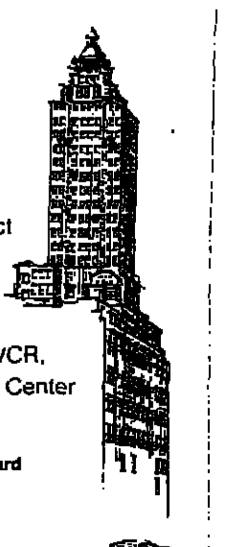
Perhaps the biggest challenge is in learning how to negotiate commercial deals in the Soviet Union. Soviet lawyers are gaining business and international experience, and some have gone through American Bar Association training classes. But they and their clients have long been isolated from the legal traditions of free-market societies.

"The Soviet side sometimes won't get basic stuff, like calling an entity the same thing throughout the contract," said Robert Langer, 30, a graduate of Tulane Law School who is the American lawyer at Chadbourne, Hedman, Raabe & Union of Soviet Advocates CCCP, a joint venture of American, Finnish, Austrian and Soviet lawyers. "They may say, 'Let's vary it; it's getting boring.'"

Sometimes, to the horror of U.S. lawyers, the Soviets bring a sample contract with blank spaces for names, dates and products, and suggest that it be used as the legal basis for a joint venture.

Most Soviet lawyers believe that there is a "standard way of doing things, that it's not possible to diverge from that standard without causing yourself difficulties," said Alexander Papachristou, 32, a Harvard Law School graduate at Steptoe's joint-venture firm, Lex International.

The Carlyle Hotel



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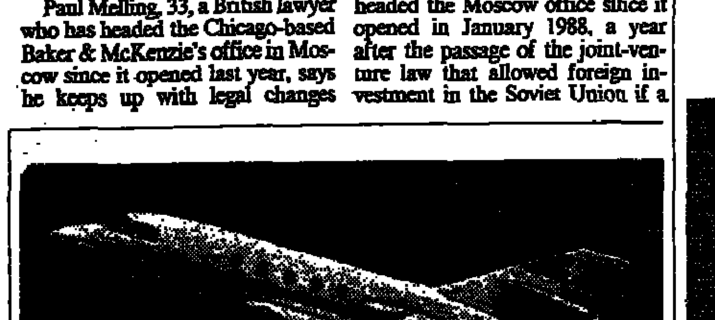

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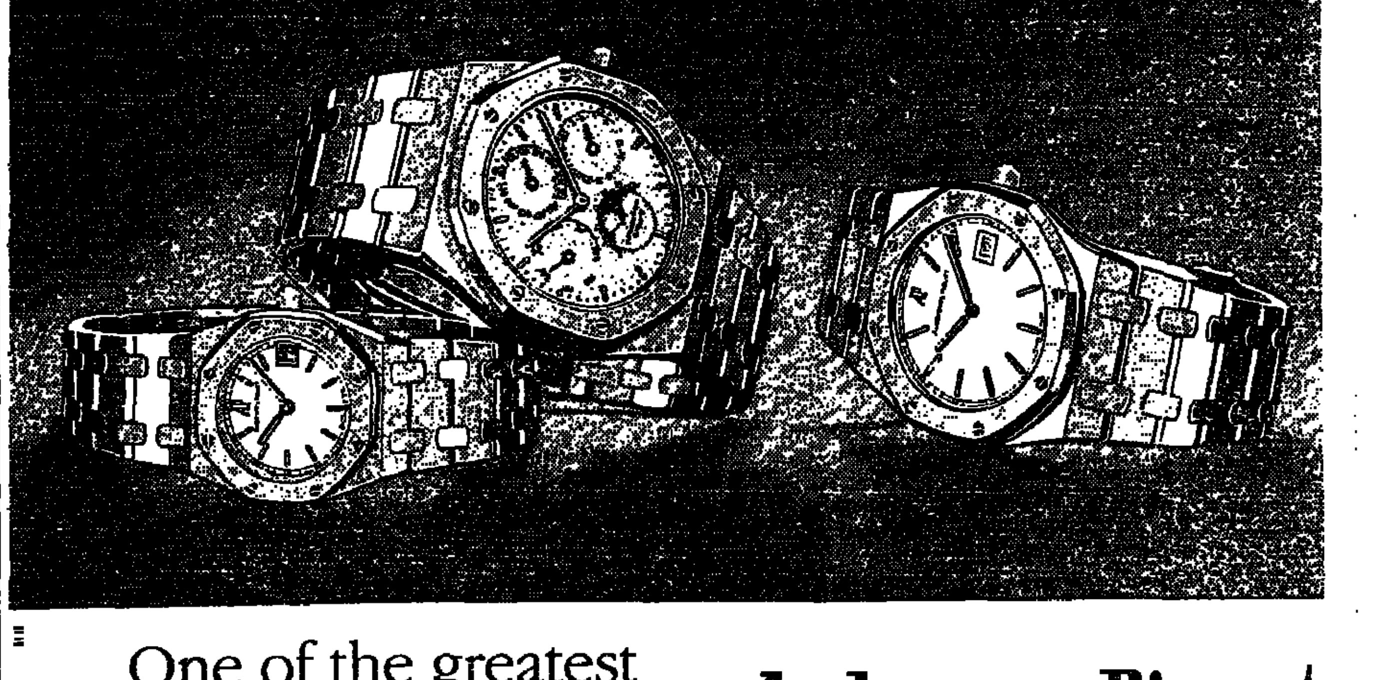

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MARKET DIARY

Interest-Rate Hopes Push Dow Higher

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices closed higher on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, as financial issues again led an advance pinned to hopes that U.S. interest rates will come down soon and give the economy a boost.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 35.89 points Friday, rose another 11.39 to close at 2,502.33.

N.Y. Stocks

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index added 1.42 to 171.49 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.74 to 314.59. The price of an average share rose 24 cents.

Advances outpaced declines by nearly a 2-1 margin. Volume amounted to 147.5 million shares, down from the 168.6 million traded Friday.

Analysts said continued optimism about the outlook for U.S. interest rates sparked carryover buying from Friday, when a rosier rate scenario emerging after the most recent evidence of economic weakness fueled a rally.

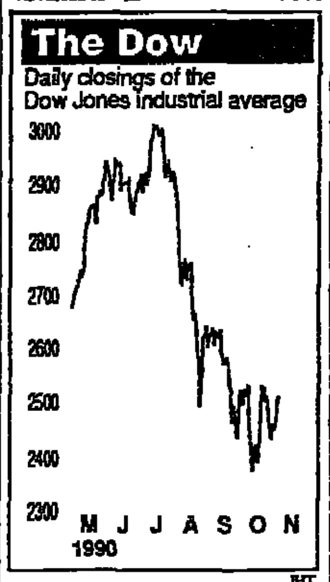
They cited a strong feeling among traders that the Federal Reserve Board would soon have to cut interest rates further to keep the economy from becoming dangerously weak, after U.S. employment data for October were released Friday. The report showed a surprisingly large drop in jobs.

"I think a lot of hopes are pinned on lower rates," said Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York.

In trading, Fannie Mae was the most active issue, up ⅞ to 30¼, a reflection of the general strength among issues sensitive to interest rates.

Philip Morris followed, up ½ to 49. Citicorp was third, down ¼ to 12⅝, after Standard & Poor's lowered the bank holding company's senior debt rating. BankAmerica was also active, jumping 1½ to 21⅞.

Among other blue chips, AT&T rose ⅜ to 35¼, IBM added ¾ to 107⅞, General Electric gained ⅞ to 53⅞ and Woolworth rose 1⅛ to 27⅛.



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2488.37	2519.06	2472.77	2502.23	+ 11.39
Trans	844.49	859.28	837.83	850.59	+ 8.13
Util	215.29	216.30	213.09	214.66	− 1.26
Comp	878.99	889.71	872.47	882.84	+ 3.41

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	365.47	364.46	368.44	+ 3.59
Transp.	217.56	214.09	217.49	+ 2.24
Utilities	144.12	142.48	143.37	− 0.75
Finance	20.94	20.41	20.92	+ 0.51
SP 500	314.61	311.41	314.59	+ 2.74
SP 100	299.46	296.29	299.38	+ 2.36

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	171.49	170.10	171.49	+ 1.42
Industrials	211.96	210.54	211.96	+ 1.92
Transp.	131.71	131.24	131.71	+ 1.32
Utilities	90.52	90.09	90.44	− 0.19
Finance	111.00	110.12	111.00	+ 2.10

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	340.76	+ 4.31	330.80	348.14
Industrials	363.92	+ 4.64	353.28	370.44
Finance	335.84	+ 3.84	325.65	344.97
Insurance	401.84	+ 4.79	382.86	400.01
Utilities	464.20	+ 6.86	453.84	487.36
Banks	240.83	+ 3.24	238.16	252.72
Transp.	387.19	+ 4.12	376.39	387.57

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
291.58	289.95	291.58	+ 1.60

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	89.23	+ 0.17
10 Utilities	91.1	+ 0.13
10 Industrials	87.30	+ 0.20

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	147,510,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	204,473,880
Amex 4 p.m. volume	8,830,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,280,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	99,000,500
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	112,654,000
NYSE volume up	101,472,930
NYSE volume down	30,646,640
Amex volume up	4,556,560
Amex volume down	2,309,380
NASDAQ volume up	57,271,780
NASDAQ volume down	20,104,634

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 2	324,889	475,600	28,490
Nov. 1	463,087	421,376	16,016
Oct. 31	354,906	472,409	15,606
Oct. 30	413,247	416,538	28,542
Oct. 29	324,541	518,655	35,310

*Included in the sales figures

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
C&S Sovr	77753	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
FedNM	27476	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅞
PhilMr	24545	49½	48⅝	49½	+1
Citicorp	21181	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	− ¼
BnkAm	18746	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1½
FordM	16119	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Kemper	15883	20	19	19⅞	+ ⅞
PepsiC s	14709	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
SouthCo	14167	26⅞	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
GenEl	13868	54⅛	53	53⅞	+ ⅞
AT&T	13796	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ½
AmExp	13345	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
Lilly s	12306	70⅝	68⅝	70⅛	+1⅞
IBM	12087	108⅛	106½	107⅞	+ ¾
FNM wt	12013	15½	14¾	15½	+ ⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ContAir	4315	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
FruitL	3902	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
BAT In	3884	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
A-1s	3578	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
Hilhov n	3377	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Amdhl	2554	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
NY Tim	2301	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
Conast	2020	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
RelEl pf	1959	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
WangB	1920	3	2⅞	2¾	− ⅛
ENSCO	1864	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
EchoBy	1603	11¾	11⅜	11½	
SFT 393pwt	1598	5⅝	5	5	− ½
SGCoc awt	1500	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
AExpl	1497	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1030	1091
Declined	551	466
Unchanged	420	439
Total Issues	2001	1996
New Highs	14	11
New Lows	70	95

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	276	299
Declined	267	223
Unchanged	236	220
Total Issues	779	742
New Highs		1
New Lows	41	50

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	968	1,089
Declined	796	693
Unchanged	2,453	2,438
Total Issues	4,217	4,220

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Allen Organ cl B	Q	.10	12-7	11-23
Amax Gold Inc	Q	.02	11-30	11-15
Arnold Indus	Q	.25	12-3	11-16
Artesian Res cl A	Q	.22	11-15	11-7
Frontier Adjusters	Q	.01	12-10	11-20
GWC Corp	Q	.36	12-1	11-16
Haverty Furn cl A	Q	.09	11-23	11-12
Manor Care Inc	Q	.033	11-27	11-15
Middleby Corp	Q	.02	12-15	11-20
Morrison-Knudsen	Q	.37	1-2	11-14
Olsten Corp	Q	.06	12-1	11-15
Preston Corp	Q	.12½	1-31	12-31
Synalloy Corp	Q	.10	12-3	11-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

Nov. 5

Strike Price	Calls-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Puts-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
265	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
270	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
275	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
280	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
285	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
290	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
305	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
315	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
320	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
325	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
330	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
335	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
340	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
345	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Calls: total vol. 126,636 ; total open int. 449,816
Puts: total vol. 181,820 ; total open int. 430,752
Source: CBOE.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.884	0.852
Coffee, lb	0.93	0.85
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.2925	1.2925
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.41	0.41
Silver, troy oz	4.21	4.16
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	114.17	114.17
Tin, lb	3.9815	3.9856
Zinc, lb	0.6451	0.6451

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European Commodities

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Dec	218.20	219.00	222.00	218.00	220.00	222.00
Mar	213.80	213.20	216.40	212.00	215.40	215.60
May	213.60	213.80	216.80	212.40	215.60	215.80
Aug	215.40	216.00	218.20	218.20	217.60	218.00
Oct	215.40	216.00	217.00	217.00	217.60	218.00
Dec	210.00	216.00	N.T.	N.T.	208.00	218.00
Mar	214.00	216.00	214.00	214.00	216.00	217.80
Volume: 675 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Dec	646	647	655	643	661	662
Mar	688	689	694	686	697	698
May	717	718	722	715	725	726
Jul	740	741	744	739	749	750
Sep	763	764	766	762	772	774
Dec	792	793	793	790	800	801
Mar	815	820	819	817	826	827
Volume: 2,058 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Nov	558	557	567	556	568	569
Jan	573	574	585	569	586	589
Mar	560	561	567	555	566	569
May	572	574	576	569	577	579
Jul	587	590	595	585	593	595
Sep	603	608	612	603	611	615
Nov	620	622	622	620	624	630
Volume: 3,505 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Nov	293.00	293.50	297.00	287.75	302.00	302.50
Dec	—	282.00	285.00	275.25	289.00	289.25
Jan	—	272.00	272.00	266.00	—	279.00
Feb	255.00	256.00	254.50	250.00	263.00	—
Mar	238.75	—	243.00	235.00	—	248.00
Apr	228.50	—	231.00	228.00	—	233.00
May	223.00	228.50	N.T.	N.T.		
Jun	220.00	225.00	228.00	227.00	230.00	233.00
Jul	220.00	—	N.T.	N.T.	227.00	—
Volume: 8,356 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS WHITE SUGAR Dollars per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
Dec	300.50	300.50	299.50	303.00	+ 1.20
Mar	299.50	298.00	298.00	299.00	— 0.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	296.50	298.50	Unch.
Aug	301.00	301.00	299.50	302.00	— 0.30
Oct	283.50	283.50	281.50	284.00	— 3.30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	278.00	280.50	— 2.30

Est. vol.: 468 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 400 lots. Open interest: 7201.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1945.00	1950.00	1875.00	1880.00
Forward	1608.00	1610.00	1708.00	1710.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1318.00	1320.00	1346.00	1348.00
Forward	1315.00	1316.00	1338.00	1339.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	370.00	372.00	370.00	372.00
Forward	374.00	375.00	374.00	375.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8775.00	8800.00	8825.00	8875.00
Forward	8360.00	8375.00	8375.00	8400.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6190.00	6200.00	6190.00	6210.00
Forward	6180.00	6200.00	6190.00	6200.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1285.00	1287.00	1292.00	1294.00
Forward	1286.00	1287.00	1290.00	1292.00

DOLLAR: *Record Low vs. DM*

(Continued from first finance page)

dollar, at least until the first shot is fired in the Gulf."

Dealers said that the dollar is no *longer viewed as the safe haven it* once was, but that it continues to draw some strength from the tensions surrounding the Gulf crisis.

Foreign Exchange

"It is a continuation of the view that interest rates are headed lower and that the economy is weak," said David Wilson of Girozentrale New York. And the dollar is expected to move even lower, according to dealers.

In New York, the dollar slid against all major currencies. It ended at 126.57 yen, down from 127.70 yen at Friday's close, and fell to 1.2505 Swiss francs from 1.2605 francs.

The pound rose to $1.9735 from $1.9595.

Dealers said losses came in quiet trading as there were few new developments to spur trading.

"The dollar is looking weak, but the market is looking for fresh inspiration to trade on," said Martin Kay, treasury adviser at Shearson Lehman in London.

In London, the dollar closed just above its all-time low against the mark and was nearing what dealers said are crucial levels against the Swiss franc.

The currency closed at 1.4935 DM, down from 1.5000 DM Friday, and at 1.2590 Swiss francs, down from 1.2740.

"The Swissy is very interesting," said Jim O'Neill, international economist at Swiss Bank Corp. "If we break 1.2550 it means a very bearish time for the dollar."

Mr. O'Neill said that despite the fact that the dollar has been under pressure, it had not broken mid-August lows of around 1.2550 Swiss francs.

(Reuters, AFP)

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every Saturday in the IHT

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

General Cinema Drops Marcus Bid

BOSTON (AP) — Less than a week after announcing it would buy the remaining stock in Neiman Marcus Group, General Cinema Corp. declared Monday that the deal was off.

General Cinema, which already owns a little more than half of the 33.2 million shares of outstanding common stock in Neiman Marcus, said it would not begin *its $14.40-per-share offer for the remainder.*

General Cinema said it took the action because a special committee of the Neiman Marcus board of directors had decided to withdraw its recommendation of the tender offer.

Sales Jump for 3 U.S. Automakers

DETROIT (AP) — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. announced Monday that sales of their North American-made cars and light trucks rose 5.3 percent in late October and were up 2.7 percent for the first month of the 1991 model year.

The upturn countered other portents of a slowing economy, including the report Friday of a decline in the Commerce Department's Index of Leading Economic Indicators.

The 1991 models have not lured hordes of lookers, some dealers said. And when people do show up, said a Ford sales manager in Michigan, George Turner, "they're just not in a buying mood." Sales topped an October 1989 pace that had dropped sharply after strong September promotions to clear out 1989 model inventories. Production cuts kept inventories trimmer through 1990, so such fire sales could be avoided.

A New Debt Downgrade for Citicorp

NEW YORK (UPI) — Standard & Poor's Corp., while acknowledging Citicorp's "substantial strengths," downgraded the bank holding company's senior debt on Monday to A-plus from AA-minus. It was the second such demotion sustained by Citicorp, the No. 1 U.S. holding company, in seven months.

About $22 billion in debt and preferred stock issued by Citicorp and various domestic and overseas subsidiaries was affected.

The agency also lowered its estimate of the safety of certificates of deposit and letter of credit-backed issues of Citibank NA, Citibank (North Dakota) and other banking units, and Citicorp commercial paper.

Investcorp Said to Seek Funds

NEW YORK (NYT) — Investcorp International Inc., the owner of the Saks Fifth Avenue chain, is seeking to raise $500 million by selling or refinancing the retail company's real estate holdings, according to press reports.

Investcorp, which wants to use the funds to reduce the $775 million of debt it assumed when it bought Saks, is a partnership of Arab investors that last spring acquired the 48-store chain for $1.6 billion.

Among the options that Investcorp is considering are a mortgage on the properties, floating some form of securitized debt or doing a sale-leaseback transaction.

Intel Unveils New Computer Chip

NEW YORK (AP) — Intel Corp. on Monday unveiled computer chips that it says will make it much cheaper for video technology to be built into personal computers, allowing the desktop machines to edit and store moving images much like text.

While similar technology already exists, it is expensive — a video system offered by International Business Machines Corp. and Intel costs about $2,000 above the price of a regular personal computer.

Intel says its new chips should allow computer companies to add video capability to personal computers for half that amount.

Milken to Be Sentenced Next Week

NEW YORK (AP) — The sentencing of the junk-bond financier Michael R. Milken is to take place next week, U.S. District Judge Kimba Wood said Monday. Mr. Milken pleaded guilty in April to six felony counts related to illegal securities trading. He faces a maximum of 28 years in prison.

Oil Prices Fall on Expectations of Boost in Saudi Supply

United Press International

NEW YORK — World oil prices tumbled Monday on news of falling world demand and rising output by OPEC, *as the market focused on* supply and demand factors instead of war in the Middle East.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the benchmark West Texas Intermediate grade for December delivery fell $2.04 to $31.96 a barrel, after having traded as low as $31.80 a barrel.

"There's a lack of willingness to play this market unless there is substantial news," said Ed Kevelson of Dean Witter Reynolds' International Futures Group in New York. "For the past week, the market has not been willing to react to every little rumor anymore."

Joe Miller, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton in New York, said prices Monday were pressured by comments from the Saudi Arabian oil minister Hisham Nazer that the kingdom plans to sharply boost its oil output.

In an interview, Mr. Nazer said Saudi production was now running at 8.2 million barrels and was expected to rise to 8.5 million by early next year. This would be almost 3 million barrels higher than the Saudis' *5.6 million-barrel-a-day output* prior to Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. It would largely make up for the 4.2 million barrels lost because of the UN embargo against Iraqi and Kuwaiti.

Saudi Arabia is the world's biggest exporter of crude oil and the largest producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

On Friday, the International Energy Agency estimated world daily *oil consumption in the current* fourth quarter would drop 800,000 barrels from previous forecasts because of higher prices.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Nov. 5

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	31.10	31.20
ACF Holding	32.70	32.80
Aegon	111.40	108.70
Ahold	129	128.40
Akzo	67.80	68
AMEV	45.40	45.70
A'Dam Rubber	4.35	4.20
Bols	167.80	168
Buhrmann Tett	50.90	51.10
Center Parcs	79.40	79.40
CSM	83.70	83
DAF	17.90	18
DSM	80.80	80.80
Elsevier	76.20	79.40
Fokker	33.30	33.70
Gist-Brocades	27.80	28.20
Heineken	122.60	123.40
Hoogovens	53.20	53.40
Hunter Douglas	60.50	60.20
IHC Caland	53.30	52
Inter Mueller	75	75
KLM	19.50	19.20
KNP	35.50	35.60
Nat Neder	N.Q.	50.60
Nedlloyd	39.90	41.50
NMB Postbank	N.Q.	37.60
Oce Grinten	36.80	36.40
Pakhoed	199.40	199.50
Philips	19.40	19.50
Robeco	85.90	85.50
Rodamco	49.80	49.70
Rolinco	81	80.90
Rorento	60	60.10
Royal Dutch	132.50	132.20
Unilever	146.90	146.30
Van Ommeren	39.70	38.50
VMF Stork	44.70	45
VNU	77.50	76.80
Wessanen	58.70	59
Wolters/Kluwer	50.60	50

CBS Gen'l trend index : 94.60
Previous : 94.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7910	7950
Arbed	3110	3155
Barco	1500	1500
Bekaert	7910	7820
Cockerill	147	148
Cobepa	4960	4985
Delhaize	5850	5820
EBES	4230	4255
GB-Inno-BM	1132	1146
GBL	3350	3330
Gevaert	7000	7000
Hoboken	11775	11250
Intercom	174	179.25
Kredietbank	3290	3295
Petrofina	10625	10700
Royal Belge	4700	4615
Soc Gen Baue	4455	4405
Soc Gen Belgique	1920	1975
Sofina	10875	11200
Solvay	10150	10250
Tractebel	3260	3304
UCB	19725	19400
Unerg Ps	2175	2195

Current Stock Index : 5187.85
Previous : 5205.78

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	210	211.50
Allianz Hold	2115	2110
Altana	469.80	469
Asko	891	885.50
BASF	193	194.60
Bayer	199.70	201.10
Bay. Hypo bank	302	306
Bay Vereinsbk	318.50	315.50
BBC	760	726
BHF Bank	360	365
BMW	410	407.50
Commerzbank	214.50	213.50
Continental	214	218.50
Daimler Benz	574.20	577.80
Degussa	379.50	376
Dt Babcock	135.60	136.50
Deutsche Bank	582.50	587
Douglas	550	537
Dresdner Bank	375	375.50
Feldmuehle	493	492
Harpener	473	473
Henkel	590	590
Hochtief	1300	1270
Hoechst	181.10	182.60
Hoesch	215	217
Holzmann	1400	1350
Horten	225	220
IWKA	281	280.50
Kali Salz	147	150
Karstadt	662	662
Kaufhof	565	554
KHD	165	164.50
Kloeckner Werke	141	140
Krupp Stahl	285	285
Linde	792	797
Lufthansa	111	110
MAN	367	364
Mannesmann	266.50	261.20
Metallgesell	439	438
Muench Rueck	2210	2220
Nixdorf	284.50	279.50
PKI	514.50	515
Porsche	731	730
Preussag	303	300
PWA	209	209
RWE	397.20	393.20
Rheinmetall	310	N.Q.
Schering	676	672
SEL	265	260.80
Siemens	594.50	589
Thyssen	189	187
Varta	300.50	296
Veba	307	305
VEW	210.50	210.50
Viag	350.70	353
Volkswagen	350.50	356.50
Wella	725	712

DAX Index : 1414.95
Previous : 1416.82
FAZ Index : 617.56
Previous : 615.90

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	63.30	60
Enso-Gutzeit	22	23
K.O.P.	32	32
Kymmene	53.10	56
Nokia	54.40	54
Pohjola	95	120
Stockmann	96	85
United Papers	135	135
Wartsila	340	340

Unitas index : 407.18
Previous : 412.48

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	13.80	13.80
Cathay Pacific	7.25	7.20
Cavendish Int'l	3.50	3.55
Cheung Kong	12.10	12.20
China Light Pwr	14.30	14.60
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.40	9.30
Hang Lung Dev	5.35	5.35
Hang Seng Bank	21.10	21.20
Henderson Land	8.10	8.20
HK Air Eng.	14.70	14.90
HK China Gas	9.70	9.85
HK Electric	9.15	9.20
HK Land	7.60	7.55
HK Realty Trust	4.33	4.35
HK Shang Bank	4.63	4.70
HK Shang Hlts	4.15	4.15
HK Telecomm	6	6
HK Ferry	3.83	3.85
Hutch Whampoa	11	10.90
Hysan Dev	1.16	1.17
Jardine Math.	31.75	31.75
Jardine Str Hld	16.20	16.30
Kowloon Motor	5.75	5.95
Mandarin Orient	4.58	4.60
Miramar Hotel	5.90	5.90
New World Dev	8.60	8.70
SHK Props	13.90	14.10
Stelux	2.80	2.88
Swire Pac A	15.30	15.40
Tai Cheung Prps	3.45	3.45
TVE	0.98	0.96
Wharf Hold	7.85	7.95
Wing On Co	6.70	6.70
Winsor Ind.	6.95	7.05
World Int'l	3.70	3.70

Hang Seng Index : 2967.24
Previous : 2978.92

To Our Readers

The stock prices for Johannesburg were not available due to problems at the source.

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.68	4.65
Anglo Am Gld	33.72	33.22
AA Corp	12.81	12.98
Asda-MFI Gp	1.27	1.25
Ass Brit Foods	3.85	3.84
Barclays	3.43	3.33
Bass	10.10	9.90
B.A.T.	5.66	5.64
Blue Circle	2	1.99
BOC Group	4.77	4.66
Boots	3.20	3.15
Bowater	4.29	4.28
BAe	5.47	5.38
BAA	3.45	3.39
Brit Airways	1.39	1.37
British Gas	2.16	2.12
BP	3.43	3.36
British Steel	1.21	1.23
Brit Telecom	2.56	2.57
BTR	2.87	2.89
Burmah Oil	4.72	4.70
Cable Wire	4.14	4
Cadbury Sch	3.03	2.98
Charter Cons	3.70	3.73
Comm Union	4.43	4.41
Cookson	0.83	0.81
Courtaulds	3.03	3
Dalgety	3.37	3.35
De Beers	8.63	8.75
Dixons	1.36	1.40
Driefontein	5.51	5.71
Eurotunnel	4.38	4.35
Fisons	3.50	3.48
Gen Acc F	4.40	4.42
GEC	1.82	1.80
GKN	2.90	2.87
Glaxo	7.60	7.55
Grand Met	5.53	5.59
Gt Univ Stores	13.13	13.13
GRE	1.73	1.72
Guinness	7.13	7.10
Hanson Tr	1.88	1.84
Hawker Sidd	3.92	3.95
ICI	8.41	8.35
Kingfisher	3.77	3.79
Land Sec	5.08	5
Legal Gen Grp	3.50	3.47
Lloyds Bank	2.56	2.50
Lonrho	1.83	1.83
Lucas Ind	1.20	1.16
Marks Sp	2.31	2.26
Maxwell	1.51	1.49
MB Group	1.51	1.51
Midland Bk	1.83	1.83
NatWest	2.41	2.39
Pearson Grp	6.25	6.10
P and O	4.73	4.76
Pilkington	1.54	1.52
Prudential	2.01	1.93
Racal Elec	1.64	1.56
Randfontein	2.37	2.43
Rank Org	5.63	5.60
Reed Int'l	3.52	3.38
Reuters	6.28	5.90
Rolls Royce	1.60	1.66
Royal Dutch	40	39.94
RTZ	4.05	4.04
Saatchi	0.37	0.37
Sainsbury	3.06	3.06
Sears Holds	0.85	0.83
Shell	4.49	4.42
Skbeec	5.75	5.74
STC	2.87	2.80
Std Chart Bk	2.49	2.45
Storehouse	1.28	1.26
Sun Alliance	3.01	3
Tate and Lyle	2.56	2.56
Tesco	2.31	2.28
Thorn EMI	5.90	5.93
T.I. Group	3.95	3.95
Trafalgar Hse	1.77	1.72
THF	2.52	2.48
Ultramar	3.17	3.15
Unilever	6.38	6.40
Utd Biscuits	3.15	3.12
Vickers	1.80	1.78
War Loan 3½	32.13	32.13
Wellcome	4.62	4.57
Woolworth	13.25	13.36

F.T. 30 Index : 1577.30
Previous : 1570.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2050.10
Previous : 2038.70

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2565	2615
Banco Central	4550	4550
Bco. Santander	4530	4490
Banesto	3010	3030
CEPSA	1870	1855
Dragados	2385	2330
Iberduero	610	610
Telefonica	794	791

S.E. General Index : 229.33
Previous : 228.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4430	4426
Bastogi	287	N.A.
Ciga hotels	3450	3505
CIR	3085	3005
Cred Ital	2302	2330
Enimont	1115	1111
Eridania	8400	8470
Ferruzzi Fin.	1997	2033
Ferruzzi Agr.	2050	2046
Fiat SPA	6160	6205
Generali	32275	32770
IFI	15850	16000
Italcem	19070	19200
Italgas	2675	N.A.
Italmobiliare	62600	64200
Mediobanca	14650	14670
Montedison	1203	1198
Olivetti	3890	3960
Pirelli	1610	1610
RAS	15800	19180
Rinascente	5860	5910
Saipem	1750	1796
SIP	1150	1123
SME	4110	4110
Snia	1501	1521
Standa	28350	28450
Stet	1540	1815
Toro Assi Risp	21475	N.A.

MIB current index : 881.30
Previous : 815.10

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	21¼	21⅜
Bank Montreal	27	26¾
Bell Canada	38¾	38
Bombardier A	15½	16
Bombardier B	13¾	14⅛
Cambior	10¼	10⅛
Cascades	3¼	3¼
Dominion Text A	6⅛	6⅜
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	N.Q.	15⅛
Memotec	N.Q.	7⅜
Nat'l Bk Canada	7⅛	7⅛
Noverco	N.A.	—
Power Corp.	15	14⅞
Provigo	9⅛	9⅛
Quebec Tel	14⅛	14⅛
Quebecor A	17¾	12
Quebecor B	10½	10½
Videotron	10⅞	10⅝

Industrials Index : 1260.71
Previous : 1264.23

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	736	749
Air Liquide	668	675
Avions Dassault	452	463
Bancaire (Cie)	440	439
BIC	500	476
Bongrain	2375	2371
Bouygues	419	421.70
BSN-GD	731	738
Carrefour	3430	3451
Cerus	131	134.10
C.G.E.	570	572
Chargeurs	813	779
Club Med	429	437
Elf-Aquitaine	642	645
Europe 1	1070	1075
Gen. Eaux	2279	2271
Hachette	171	175
Havas	529	541
Imetal	220	219.50
Lafarge Coppee	334	336
Legrand	3465	3520
Oreal (L')	496	497
L.V.M.H.	3610	3635
Matra	225.10	231
Merlin Gerin	432	473.90
Michelin B	64.60	67.20
Moulinex	81.50	81.50
Occidentale	574	578
Paribas	473	481
Pernod-Ricard	1000	999
Perrier	1143	1141
Peugeot	499.50	503
Printemps (Au)	545	550
Radiotechnique	325	[illegible]
Raff. St. Louis	1325	1349
Redoute (La)	3030	3060
Roussel Uclaf	1900	1831
Saint Gobain	381	384
Sanofi	820	787
S.E.B.	1185	1190
Skis Rossignol	730	711
Ste Generale A	389	387
Suez	302.30	327.40
Telemecanique	N.Q.	4090
Thomson-CSF	94.20	96.50
Total	647	649
Valeo	324.50	319.40

CAC 40 Index : 1620.57
Previous : 1634.30

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	13.90	15
Bradesco	1.60	1.60
Brahma	5	5
Paranapanema	0.75	0.84
Petrobras	118	125
Vale Rio Doce	23	24.90
Varig	9.30	9.50

Bovespa index : 17795
Previous : 18964

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	2.31	2.30
DBS	9.15	9.20
Fraser Neave	6.80	6.85
Genting	8.60	8.60
Harrisons Plant	1.24	1.19
Haw Par	2.09	2.15
Hume	3.18	3.14
Inchcape	3.54	3.50
Keppel	5.25	5.20
KL Kepong	2.65	2.67
Lum Chang	0.95	0.96
Malayan Bankg	4.06	3.94
OCBC	7	7.05
OUB	4.24	4.28
OUE	5.15	5.20
Sembawang	4.38	4.26
Shangrila	4.96	5.15
Sime Darby	2.32	2.29
SIA	10.10	10.10
S'pore Land	5.30	5.20
S'pore Press	6.65	N.A.
Sing Steamship	2.05	2.06
Straits Trading	2.38	2.38
UOB	5.30	5.30
United Overseas	1.44	1.43

Straits Times Ind. : 1132.97
Previous : 1131.10

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	280	277
Alfa Laval	185	187
Asea	505	500
Astra A	460	460
Atlas Copco	170	175
Electrolux B	139	138
Ericsson	215	213
Esselte A	153	165
Handelsbanken	105	N.Q.
Norsk Hydro	201.50	201
Procordia AF	123	N.Q.
Saab-Scania	185	200
Sandvik	210	210
SCA-A	84	83
S-E Banken	58	59.50
Skandia F	N.Q.	—
Skanska	310	308
SKF	72.50	72
Stora	199	200
Trelleborg B	100	99
Volvo	250	255

Affaersvaerlden : 854.21
Previous : 855.02

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.85	3.77
BHP	10.20	10.20
Boral	3.06	3.02
Bougainville	0.80	0.75
Coles Myer	7.72	7.44
Comalco	3.88	3.85
CRA	9.72	9.42
CSR	4.80	4.74
Dunlop	4.65	4.52
Elders IXL	1.27	1.19
ICI Australia	3.40	3.40
Magellan	2	2.05
MIM	1.92	1.86
Nat Aust Bank	5.72	5.56
News Corp	6.02	4.39
N Broken Hill	2.18	2.14
Poseidon	1.59	1.60
QCT Resources	1.25	1.22
Santos	4.57	4.58
TNT	1.59	1.60
Western Mining	4.49	4.42
Westpac Banking	3.79	3.70
Woodside	3	3

All ordinaries index : 1313.30
Previous : 1291.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	620	629
Asahi Chemical	771	765
Asahi Glass	1250	1250
Bank of Tokyo	995	1010
Bridgestone	1140	1140
Canon	1350	1370
Casio	1080	1060
C. Itoh	695	700
Dai Nippon Print	1460	1450
Daiwa House	1840	1830
Daiwa Securities	1030	1010
Fanuc	4950	4950
Fuji Bank	1950	1920
Fuji Photo	3560	3570
Fujitsu	1060	1070
Hitachi	1160	1160
Hitachi Cable	925	925
Honda	1390	1350
Ito Yokado	3630	3560
Japan Airlines	1190	1180
Kajima	1560	1550
Kansai Power	2710	2700
Kawasaki Steel	432	431
Kirin Brewery	1560	1530
Komatsu	1020	1000
Kubota	725	710
Kyocera	6310	6290
Matsu Elec Inds	1700	1720
Matsu Elec Wks	1660	1640
Mitsubishi Bk	1760	1750
Mitsubishi Kasei	539	524
Mitsubishi Elec	680	675
Mitsubishi Hev	734	735
Mitsubishi Corp	1280	1250
Mitsui and Co	737	716
Mitsukoshi	1270	1240
Mitsumi	1470	1480
NEC	1390	1410
NGK Insulators	1200	1210
Nikko Securities	884	899
Nippon Kogaku	1090	1070
Nippon Oil	966	963
Nippon Steel	437	450
Nippon Yusen	583	566
Nissan	779	772
Nomura Sec	1700	1670
NTT (SF)	11288	11133
Olympus Optical	1160	1140
Pioneer	4170	4200
Ricoh	800	798
Sanyo Elec	685	692
Sharp	1250	1270
Shimazu	869	862
Shinetsu Chem	1240	1230
Sony	6370	6450
Sumitomo Bk	1700	1650
Sumitomo Chem	506	485
Sumi Marine	874	861
Sumitomo Metal	494	497
Taisei Corp	1022	1010
Taisho Marine	893	889
Takeda Chem	1710	1750
TDK	5070	5150
Teijin	560	540
Tokyo Marine	1220	1190
Tokyo Elec Pw	3330	3340
Toppan Printing	1350	1350
Toray Ind.	625	614
Toshiba	775	765
Toyota	1810	1800
Yamaichi Sec	898	900

Nikkei 225 : 24385
Previous : 24195
Topix Index : 1801
Previous : 1786

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	N.Q.	12⅛
Agnico Eagle	5⅞	5⅝
Air Canada	7⅜	7⅛
Alberta Energy	17	17⅛
Am Barrick Res	22⅞	22⅝
BCE	38⅝	38⅝
BCED	6⅛	6⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	10⅞	10⅞
BC Gas	14½	14⅝
BC Phone	19⅝	18⅝
BP Canada	N.Q.	18
Bramalea	5⅞	5⅞
Brunswick	8⅝	7⅝
CAE	4½	4.55
Campeau	0½	0.52
CIBC	22¼	22⅛
Canadian Pacific	18⅛	18⅛
Can Packers	9⅞	10
Can Tire A	20⅞	20⅝
Cantor	21½	N.Q.
Cara	N.Q.	14⅛
CCL Ind B	7½	7⅛
Cineplex	2.25	2.24
Cominco	20	19⅞
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	5⅝	5⅝
Denison Min B	0.55	0.70
Dickenson Min A	N.Q.	—
Dofasco	17¾	17⅛
Dylex A	2.60	2.55
Echo Bay Mines	13⅝	13⅝
Equity Silver A	0.80	0.80
FCA Intl	N.Q.	—
Fed Ind A	8½	8⅝
Fletcher Chall A	13⅛	13⅛
FPI	N.Q.	5
GoldCorp	4.15	4.20
Gulf Cda Res	13⅛	13½
Hees Intl	15	14⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	10⅛	10
Hollinger	11⅛	11⅛
Horsham	8⅝	8⅛
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	5⅞
Imasco	26⅜	25⅞
Inco	28	28
Interhome	48	48
Jannock	11⅞	12
Labatt	21⅞	21⅛
Loblaw Co	16½	N.Q.
Mackenzie	5⅞	5⅞
Magna Intl A	2.30	2.30
Maritime	17⅛	17½
Mark Res	10⅛	10⅛
MacLean Hunt X	N.Q.	8½
Molson A	31⅛	31
Noma Ind A	4.15	4.15
Noranda	N.Q.	—
Noranda Forest	7⅞	7⅝
Norcen Energy	25½	25½
Nova Corp	7⅞	8
Oshawa	29½	29⅞
Pagurin A	6	6
Placer Dome	17⅛	17½
Poco Petroleum	8	8⅛
PWA Corp	8	7⅞
Quebec Sturgeon	0½	N.Q.
Rayrock	N.Q.	7⅛
Renaissance	14⅞	14⅞
Rogers B	5⅞	5⅞
Rothmans	63	64
Royal Bank Can	21⅛	21
Royal TrustCo	8⅛	8⅛
Sceptre Res	4.05	4.05
Scott's Hosp	13⅛	13½
Seagram	93⅛	92⅞
Sears Can	10⅛	10⅛
Shell Can	37⅝	37
Sherritt Gordon	6	6
SHL Systemhse	6½	6⅛
Southam	17¼	17⅛
Spar Aerospace	9	N.Q.
Stelco A	12	11⅞
Teck B	22	21⅞
Thomson News	14	13⅝
Toronto Domn	15⅛	15⅛
Torstar B	21⅞	22
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	11⅛	11⅞
Trimac	7⅛	7
Trizec A	10½	10⅛
Turbo Resources	0⅛	0.35
Unicorp A	1.10	N.Q.
Woodward's Ltd	1.16	1.20

TSE 300 Index : 3095.98
Previous : 3084.70

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	925	915
Alusuisse	945	950
Leu Holdings	1120	1120
Brown Boveri	4460	4410
Ciba Geigy	2330	2330
CS Holding	1690	1705
Elektrow	3240	3220
Fischer	1390	1360
Interdiscount	3680	3710
Jacobs Suchard	8200	8200
Jelmoli	1620	1650
Landis Gyr	925	930
Moevenpick	4030	4050
Nestle	7710	7670
Oerlikon-B	540	545
Pargesa Hld	1050	1060
Roche Holding B	3710	3700
Safra Republic	56	56
Sandoz	1710	1695
Schindler	5000	5250
Sulzer	400	405
Surveillance	815	825
Swissair	585	580
SBC	271	274
Swiss Reinsur	468	461
Swiss Volksbank	1090	1090
Union Bank	2610	2620
Winterthur	3530	3460
Zurich Ins	1780	1730

SBS Index : 326.50
Previous : 326.70

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Nov. 5

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.80	2.60	Dec	2.64½	2.68	2.61¼	2.64¼	—.01
3.85	2.74½	Mar	2.80	2.82½	2.76½	2.78¼	—.00½
3.73	2.81¼	May	2.87½	2.90¼	2.85¼	2.86¼	—.01½
3.63	2.85½	Jul	2.92½	2.95	2.90	2.91¾	—.01¼
3.26	2.91	Sep	2.99½	2.99½	2.96½	2.96½	—.01½
3.17	3.01	Dec	3.08½	3.09	3.08½	3.09	—.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,324					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,317 up 294							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.96½	2.21½	Dec	2.29¾	2.31	2.29	2.30¼	+.00½
3.02½	2.30¼	Mar	2.40	2.41	2.39	2.40¼	+.00½
3.06½	2.37½	May	2.46¼	2.47¼	2.46	2.47½	+.00¼
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.51½	2.53	2.51	2.52¼	+.01
2.87¼	2.40¼	Sep	2.51½	2.53	2.50¼	2.52½	+.02
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.51	2.53½	2.51	2.53	+.01¼
2.59	2.49	Mar				2.58½	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,847					
Prev. Day Open Int. 224,858 up 2,109							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.82	5.44½	Nov	5.91½	5.92	5.80	5.81½	—.11
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.07½	6.08½	5.96½	5.97¼	—.11¼
7.03	3.65½	Mar	6.22	6.23½	6.11	6.12	—.12¼
7.11	6.14½	May	6.35½	6.35½	6.24¼	6.25¼	—.11½
7.18	6.25	Jul	6.45	6.46½	6.36	6.36½	—.10½
6.95	6.28	Aug	6.46	6.46	6.36	6.36¼	—.09¼
6.54	4.22	Sep	4.27	4.27	4.20½	4.19½	—.08½
6.74	6.12½	Nov	6.16	6.18	6.10½	6.11½	—.04½
6.38½	6.27½	Jan	6.26	6.26	6.23½	6.23½	—.03½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,198					
Prev. Day Open Int. 124,703 off 138							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
285.50	170.50	Dec	179.70	179.70	175.90	176.00	—4.20
284.00	171.50	Jan	181.70	182.00	178.30	178.40	—4.00
212.00	174.50	Mar	186.00	186.30	183.00	183.10	—3.80
208.00	175.80	May	188.00	188.30	185.50	185.60	—3.20
209.00	177.50	Jul	190.00	190.30	188.00	188.20	—2.80
195.50	176.50	Aug	191.00	191.00	189.00	189.00	—2.80
193.50	175.50	Sep	188.50	188.50	186.50	186.50	—1.80
189.00	182.00	Oct				182.70	—1.30
189.80	181.50	Dec	184.00	185.00	183.00	184.20	—1.00
		Jan	186.00	186.00	185.00	185.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,680					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,445 up 33							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.55	19.75	Dec	21.48	21.57	21.29	21.37	—.17
25.55	19.81	Jan	21.84	21.87	21.58	21.65	—.19
25.61	19.82	Mar	22.28	22.33	22.05	22.12	—.18
25.55	20.15	May	22.72	22.74	22.47	22.53	—.19
25.60	21.05	Jul	22.90	22.90	22.75	22.84	—.15
25.50	22.00	Aug	23.03	23.03	22.81	22.81	—.22
25.10	22.85	Sep	22.88	22.88	22.70	22.70	—.25
24.90	22.40	Oct	22.60	22.60	22.45	22.55	—.10
24.00	22.40	Dec	22.50	22.59	22.40	22.52	—.03
22.95	22.98	Jan				22.95	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,824					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,444 up 398							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.12	71.00	Dec	77.85	77.42	74.97	77.28	+.10
77.80	72.50	Feb	74.70	75.15	74.50	74.62	—.30
78.05	74.15	Apr	74.85	75.15	74.60	74.67	—.23
75.45	72.15	Jun	72.70	72.92	72.40	72.45	—.30
72.80	70.35	Aug	71.35	71.40	71.05	71.05	—.35
72.60	70.70	Oct	71.55	71.60	71.42	71.42	—.08
72.55	71.75	Dec	72.25	72.25	72.25	72.25	—.02
Est. Sales 8,661		Prev. Sales 68,883					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,563 up 583							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.10	79.80	Nov	87.35	87.52	87.27	87.32	+.10
87.15	79.75	Jan	85.25	85.70	85.25	85.32	+.02
85.60	80.90	Mar	83.35	83.60	83.20	83.35	—.07
84.85	81.30	Apr	82.50	82.55	82.30	82.35	—.12
83.50	80.30	May	81.65	81.75	81.55	81.65	
82.50	80.20	Aug				80.80	
80.80	79.75	Sep	80.20	80.20	80.20	80.20	—.05
Est. Sales 919		Prev. Sales 1,113					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,177 up 52							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
56.10	44.25	Dec	52.68	52.90	52.07	52.32	—.43
53.15	45.55	Feb	49.95	50.30	49.35	49.87	—.18
49.55	43.40	Apr	47.32	47.45	47.00	47.12	
52.95	47.70	Jun	50.75	51.15	50.65	50.65	—.05
53.00	48.30	Jul	51.07	51.13	51.00	51.14	+.08
51.25	46.90	Aug	49.40	49.48	49.30	49.50	+.05
46.40	42.90	Oct	44.90	44.90	44.60	44.60	—.05
45.00	44.70	Dec				44.80	
Est. Sales 6,617		Prev. Sales 5,903					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,517 up 1,988							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
68.48	48.07	Feb	64.70	66.45	64.00	66.25	+1.80
68.32	49.20	Mar	63.95	65.45	63.20	65.37	+1.92
68.15	49.50	May	64.00	65.57	63.40	65.55	+1.98
67.05	50.75	Jul	63.45	64.70	62.60	64.62	+1.92
64.50	51.68	Aug	62.20	62.20	61.80	62.00	+1.80
Est. Sales 5,515		Prev. Sales 3,782					
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,419 up 258							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.50	81.00	Dec	88.80	89.00	85.90	86.00	—2.70
116.75	83.00	Mar	92.50	92.60	89.70	89.75	—2.65
122.00	91.25	May	95.10	95.10	92.15	92.35	—2.40
111.50	6.30	Jul	97.00	97.20	94.30	94.30	—2.60
113.50	97.50	Sep	98.50	98.50	96.25	96.25	—2.60
116.00	.42	Dec	100.70	100.70	100.00	99.20	—3.05
107.50	105.00	Mar				100.45	—3.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,547					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,258 up 523							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.22	9.08	Mar	9.42	9.65	9.47	9.55	—.16
15.05	9.18	May	9.61	9.67	9.52	9.58	—.12
14.90	9.17	Jul	9.62	9.65	9.56	9.68	—.09
14.40	9.22	Oct	9.62	9.65	9.51	9.57	—.22
9.72	9.36	Mar	9.58	9.58	9.55	9.57	—.20
Est. Sales 7,531		Prev. Sales 13,073					
Prev. Day Open Int. 112,187 up 958							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1553	965	Dec	1157	1163	1138	1138	—9
1581	607	Mar	1220	1224	1204	1209	—3
1572	1008	May	1256	1263	1244	1246	—3
1590	1060	Jul	1296	1298	1285	1285	+2
1515	1264	Sep	1326	1326	1326	1317	+2
1535	1325	Dec	1357	1357	1357	1357	+3
1467	1467	Mar				1392	+3
Est. Sales 3,163		Prev. Sales 7,398					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,672 off 1,324							
Est. Sales 3,163		Prev. Sales 7,398					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,672 off 1,324							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
199.50	107.75	Nov	115.25	116.45	114.95	114.95	—.85
191.00	106.50	Jan	112.00	113.00	111.80	112.15	+.55
190.50	107.95	Mar	112.38	113.65	112.25	112.55	+.55
190.00	108.50	May	113.00	113.50	112.60	112.60	+.50

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
180.00	108.30	Jul	113.50	113.50	113.50	113.05	+.95
		Sep				113.05	+.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 445					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,787 off 37							
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
127.80	94.50	Nov	115.80	115.90	113.20	114.20	—2.00
131.20	1.40	Dec	116.10	116.20	112.50	113.70	—1.90
126.40	94.00	Jan	113.00	113.00	113.00	112.85	—1.55
115.80	95.50	Feb	112.40	112.75	111.20	111.85	—1.45
122.60	92.30	Mar	112.40	112.50	110.10	111.15	—1.45
120.80	99.85	Apr				110.35	—.38
117.80	97.00	May	110.00	110.00	109.20	109.65	—.35
109.80	102.30	Jun				108.90	—.35
113.50	96.50	Jul	107.50	107.50	107.50	108.05	—.35
106.80	104.00	Aug				107.35	—.35
110.50	95.50	Sep				106.65	—.45
		Oct				106.15	—.45
108.50	94.50	Dec	104.80	104.50	104.80	104.95	—.55
100.00	99.55	Jan				104.75	—.55
103.45	96.00	Mar	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.00	—.20
102.60	102.60	May				102.90	
		Jul				102.30	
		Sep				101.70	
Est. Sales 5,700		Prev. Sales 6,301		Prev. Day Open Int. 34,661			Chg. +314
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Nov				78.00	
88.00	75.00	Dec				78.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				78.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				78.00	
75.80	75.00	May				78.00	
75.00	75.00	Jul				78.00	
		Sep				78.00	
75.00	75.00	Dec				78.00	
75.00	75.00	Jan				78.00	
75.00	75.00	Mar				78.00	
		May				78.00	
		Jul				78.00	
		Sep				78.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
421.0	421.0	Nov				420.3	+4.3
742.0	405.5	Dec	419.0	424.0	416.5	422.7	+4.2
488.0	470.0	Jan				424.7	+4.2
665.8	415.0	Mar	433.0	433.0	425.5	431.8	+4.2
647.0	421.0	May	433.3	438.5	433.3	437.8	+4.2
667.5	426.5	Jul	441.0	444.5	441.0	443.6	+4.0
654.0	432.5	Sep				449.6	+3.9
623.5	439.0	Dec	452.5	459.0	452.5	458.4	+4.0
596.0	476.0	Jan				458.9	+4.6
613.0	455.0	Mar				467.6	+4.0
589.8	463.0	May				474.3	+4.1
557.0	472.0	Jul				480.9	+3.9
		Sep				487.5	+0.7
Est. Sales 11,000		Prev. Sales 11,920					
Prev. Day Open Int. 88,018 off 166							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
435.80	426.00	Nov				416.60	
551.00	388.70	Jan	420.00	426.00	416.00	425.60	+5.00
554.50	394.50	Apr	425.00	431.00	421.00	430.30	+4.90
528.50	408.00	Jul	427.50	433.40	426.50	434.80	+4.50
513.00	415.00	Oct	433.00	433.00	431.50	439.30	+4.50
		Jan				445.60	+4.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,834					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,575 off 220							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz.							
147.00	84.00	Dec	93.25	94.50	93.25	94.00	+1.05
142.00	86.50	Mar	94.25	95.25	94.75	95.25	+1.15
125.25	89.50	Jun	96.00	96.00	96.00	96.60	+1.15
119.40	92.50	Sep				97.85	+1.15
114.50	97.00	Dec				99.35	+1.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 337					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,378 off 26							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
378.00	378.00	Nov				379.50	+3.10
435.50	357.00	Dec	378.50	383.30	377.80	381.10	+3.10
		Jan				383.10	+3.10
457.50	362.50	Feb	382.60	387.20	381.80	384.90	+3.10
440.00	366.20	Apr	385.00	391.30	385.00	388.70	+3.10
464.20	372.00	Jun	389.00	392.80	389.00	392.30	+3.10
468.00	375.00	Aug	398.00	398.00	398.00	395.90	+3.10
478.00	385.00	Oct	400.50	400.50	400.50	399.70	+3.10
483.00	384.00	Dec	401.50	404.80	401.50	403.70	+3.10
456.50	392.00	Feb				408.10	+3.20
446.50	396.50	Apr				412.30	+3.20
467.00	400.00	Jun				416.60	+3.10
412.50	412.50	Aug				421.30	+3.10
Est. Sales 28,000		Prev. Sales 27,257					
Prev. Day Open Int. 114,814 up 723							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.59	91.61	Dec	93.27	93.28	93.24	93.24	—.03
93.74	91.46	Mar	93.69	93.72	93.69	93.70	+.01
93.81	91.75	Jun	93.80	93.82	93.80	93.82	+.02
93.70	92.00	Sep				93.74	+.05
93.40	92.24	Dec				93.50	+.06
Est. Sales 4,380		Prev. Sales 7,166					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,736 up 72							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
97-31	92-22	Dec	96-7	96-22	96-4	96-22	+14
97-25	92-23	Mar	95-26	96-16	95-26	96-14	+14
95-20	95-18	Jun				96-4	+14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,357					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,305 up 227							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-24	88	Dec	91-21	92-18	91-21	92-18	+21
98-12	79-21	Mar	91-18	92-6	91-10	92-5	+21
99-4	88-18	Jun	90-28	91-22	90-28	91-23	+21
99-4	85-27	Sep	90-25	91-10	90-25	91-10	+21
98-20	85-19	Dec	90-4	90-28	90-4	90-28	+21
98-13	85-14	Mar	90-6	90-15	90-2	90-15	+20
97-19	85-3	Jun	89-23	90-3	89-22	90-3	+20
92-12	87-14	Sep				89-25	+19
89-12	85-6	Dec				89-16	+19
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 248,613					
Prev. Day Open Int. 301,191 off 901							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-21	85-14	Dec	89-4	89-22	89-4	89-21	+17
89-22	85	Mar	88-16	89-4	88-16	89-3	+19
89-17	84-26	Jun				88-18	+19
89-6	84-7	Sep				87-23	+19
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,492					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,855 up 335							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.40	88.85	Dec	92.12	92.13	92.09	92.11	—.01
92.48	88.96	Mar	92.35	92.38	92.35	92.37	+.02
92.35	89.81	Jun	92.22	92.26	92.22	92.25	+.03
92.18	90.04	Sep	92.15	92.21	92.15	92.20	+.04
91.87	89.86	Dec	91.87	91.92	91.87	91.91	+.05
91.82	90.04	Mar	91.69	91.72	91.69	91.72	+.05
91.74	90.35	Jun	91.53	91.55	91.50	91.54	+.04
91.72	90.32	Sep	91.41	91.42	91.38	91.41	+.04
91.53	90.24	Dec	91.19	91.21	91.19	91.22	+.04
91.45	90.28	Mar	91.13	91.15	91.12	91.14	+.03
91.51	90.27	Jun	91.07	91.07	91.04	91.06	+.03

Currencies

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
91.47	90.27	Dec	91.00	91.01	90.96	91.00	+.02
91.37	90.22	Dec	90.90	90.96	90.87	90.89	+.02
91.00	90.24	Mar	90.90	90.97	90.87	90.87	+.02
90.97	90.40	Jun	90.81	90.82	90.80	90.80	+.02
90.79	90.36	Sep	90.76	90.78	90.77	90.77	+.02
Est. Sales 83,401		Prev. Sales 86,117					
Prev. Day Open Int. 715,017 up 3,026							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9628	.0220	Dec	1.9514	1.9600	1.9484	1.9632	+182
1.9400	1.6610	Mar	1.9270	1.9418	1.9248	1.9406	+188
1.9100	1.7460	Jun	1.9080	1.9080	1.9070	1.9210	+194
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,844					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,053 off 1,102							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8724	.8050	Dec	.8583	.8606	.8567	.8590	+39
.8665	.7998	Mar	.8504	.8515	.8483	.8483	+39
.8574	.7922	Jun	.8430	.8430	.8409	.8471	+39
.8530	.8363	Sep	.8360	.8360	.8360	.8357	+39
.8395	.8179	Dec	.8305	.8305	.8300	.8293	+39
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,233					
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,104 up 246							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6693	.5769	Dec	.6689	.6737	.6676	.6725	+41
.6675	.5800	Mar	.6674	.6719	.6663	.6708	+40
.6660	.6033	Jun	.6660	.6700	.6645	.6689	+39
		Sep				.6670	+39
.6625	.6625	Dec				.6651	+37
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 32,175					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,991 up 3,010							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008044	.006290	Dec	.007858	.007914	.007842	.007894	+78
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007855	.007908	.007838	.007884	+70
.008010	.006445	Jun	.007862	.007862	.007862	.007879	+70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 39,473					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,443 off 1,067							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7965	.6300	Dec	.7932	.8017	.7915	.7999	+77
.7950	.6500	Mar	.7920	.8010	.7909	.7990	+76
.7938	.7065	Jun	.7915	.7970	.7900	.7979	+75
.7850	.6916	Sep				.7961	+74
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 35,214					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,042 up 278							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
203.10	177.00	Nov	180.50	181.00	179.60	180.00	—1.00
205.50	183.30	Jan	187.90	187.90	186.50	187.80	+.90
206.10	187.50	Mar	191.30	192.10	190.60	192.10	+.80
206.70	191.40	May	193.60	194.90	193.60	195.30	+.90
Est. Sales	583	Prev. Sales 217					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,826 off 102							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.00	62.00	Dec	74.65	74.65	72.98	72.98	—2.00
77.20	63.82	Mar	74.60	74.60	72.85	72.84	—2.00
77.40	64.48	May	74.80	74.80	73.08	73.08	—2.00
78.28	65.67	Jul	74.90	74.90	73.10	73.20	—1.85
72.85	67.70	Oct	68.00	68.00	66.77	66.80	—1.25
69.10	64.15	Dec	66.25	66.25	64.95	65.05	—1.23
68.50	67.10	Mar				65.87	—1.28
Est. Sales 7,800		Prev. Sales 3,273					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,764 up 203							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
108.50	52.27	Dec	85.00	88.00	84.25	84.60	—2.82
107.35	7.95	Jan	84.25	86.25	84.00	85.74	—2.80
102.00	52.60	Feb	84.25	88.25	84.25	84.25	—2.80
96.50	50.70	Mar	82.25	81.60	80.25	80.55	—2.80
92.00	49.30	Apr	78.40	77.50	76.40	76.40	—2.80
88.50	48.40	May	74.00	74.00	73.25	73.25	—2.00
85.75	48.00	Jun	71.30	72.00	71.25	71.25	—1.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 38,713					
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,486 off 1,695							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
39.90	17.80	Dec	33.85	33.50	31.80	31.90	—2.10
39.20	17.87	Jan	32.02	33.02	31.00	32.02	—1.90
38.80	18.15	Feb	30.50	30.85	30.50	30.58	—1.80
35.40	18.40	Mar	29.25	29.40	28.20	28.20	—1.80
33.90	18.03	Apr	28.25	28.85	28.05	28.05	—1.80
32.70	18.03	May	27.10	27.45	27.10	27.10	—1.80
31.50	16.65	Jun	26.30	26.45	26.30	26.30	—1.80
30.40	17.88	Jul	25.80	26.50	25.65	25.65	—1.80
29.50	18.70	Aug	25.00	25.42	25.10	25.42	—1.08
28.72	19.30	Sep	24.65	25.00	25.10	25.00	—.93
28.40	19.40	Oct	24.50	24.74	24.24	24.36	—.93
28.10	19.30	Nov	24.00	24.05	24.00	24.15	—.89
27.70	19.45	Dec	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.15	—.76
27.60	20.90	Jan	23.90	23.90	23.90	23.64	—.99
26.50	20.75	Apr	23.25	23.25	23.25	22.75	—.87
24.50	21.25	May	23.01	23.01	22.50	22.50	—.99
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 53,750					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,633 off 94,543							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
378.90	295.60	Dec	314.00	316.40	312.70	315.40	+2.20
382.20	300.20	Mar	316.35	318.95	315.40	317.85	+2.20
383.35	309.90	Jun	319.35	320.18	318.40	320.90	+2.05
322.80	304.00	Sep	321.50	321.50	321.50	322.70	+2.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 43,428					
Prev. Day Open Int. 158,112 up 00,351							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
302.10	211.60	Dec	222.50	224.30	221.90	224.25	+3.75
303.80	218.00	Mar	225.30	225.30	225.30	226.40	+3.75
254.35	215.70	Jun				228.70	+3.75
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 65					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,374 up 9							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
204.50	161.70	Dec	171.15	172.45	170.45	171.85	+1.15
207.80	163.85	Mar	172.50	172.95	172.25	173.05	+1.15
192.25	165.85	Jun	174.75	174.75	174.75	174.30	+1.15
173.10	173.10	Sep				175.55	+1.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,602					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,240 off 70							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,036.30 f	1,042.20 f
Reuters	1,719.80	1,719.60
D.J. Futures	127.82	127.83
Com. Research	227.50	228.97

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

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Airbus to Post First Profit

Reuters

PARIS — Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, said Monday it expects to make its first operating profit this year.

Airbus said in its monthly newsletter that the operating profit is a result of increased income, through more aircraft orders and deliveries, as well as efforts to reduce production costs.

"The increase in orders is, in turn, a consequence of the consortium's recently completed aircraft family — and hence its presence in market segments from which it was previously excluded — as well as of the continued buoyant market for airliner sales," Airbus said.

The company did not estimate the size of the profit.

Airbus said the profit will be shared among its four partners, Aerospatiale of France and West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, which each have a 38 percent stake, British Aerospace PLC with 20 percent and CASA of Spain with 4 percent.

Airbus said it won firm orders for 254 aircraft during the first nine months of the year, down from 310 in the first three-quarters of 1989. In 1989, Airbus had orders for 421 aircraft worth $34 billion.

"The market remains buoyant, however, and Airbus Industrie now expects to conclude the year with total sales of more than 350 aircraft," it said.

More than half this year's firm orders were for standard-body Airbus A-320s and A-321s, taking the total number of firm orders for those two models to more than 700.

The 700-plus sales "represent the number of airliners that a manufacturer typically needs to sell to obtain a return on its investment," Airbus said.

It said final assembly of A-320s is currently running at about 10 aircraft a month and will reach a rate of twelve a month in early 1991.

A spokesman for Airbus said that although orders had fallen over the past year, the consortium had increased cumulative orders over the past two years and this is leading to higher deliveries. In 1988, *Airbus sold only 167 aircraft.*

The current 1990 sales projection of 350-plus is more than the 270 projected at the start of the year. "The demand has been stronger than we forecast," he said.

Regulators Scrutinize Sky Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission's new antitrust team is monitoring the merger between Britain's two satellite television networks, British Satellite Broadcasting and Sky Television, but has not decided whether to investigate the *deal, officials said Monday.*

"We have seen the press reports and we are looking at" *the merger, a senior Commission official said.*

In London, Britain's Office of Fair Trading said it is also likely to review the deal.

A spokesman said the office must look at any merger that would give one company more than 25 percent of a market.

Investors responded positively to the proposal, with News Corp. shares climbing 27 percent to 6.02 Australian dollars ($4.72) in Sydney.

Analysts said the deal eased worries about News Corp. debt and losses at Sky Television estimated to be running at £2 million ($3.9 million) a week.

(AP, Reuters)

Compromise Expected In EC-Japan Car Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — The official in charge of the European Community's industrial policy arrived in Tokyo on Monday for talks on the thorny subject of Japanese auto exports after 1992, as diplomats said a compromise was emerging.

Martin Bangemann, vice-president of the European Commission *responsible for the internal market* and industrial policy, will meet Japan's foreign minister and minister for international trade and industry, as well as the chairmen of Nissan Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Corp., during his two-day visit.

A European diplomat said the compromise would involve Japanese trade concessions to the Community in areas such as food, leather products, fish and aerospace, in exchange for better access for its cars once the Community adopts a single market after 1992.

He said Japan would agree to better access to EC products in these areas, which would substantially cut its huge deficit with EC countries, notably France. Paris is taking the hardest line against Tokyo *on the auto issue.*

"This is a political solution to a political problem," the diplomat said.

Discussions on the auto issue have been going on since early this year between the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Commission, but the matter is so sensitive officials of both sides have revealed few details.

"The talks are going in a good direction," a MITI official said, but declined to elaborate.

An official of the EC Commission said that, because the 12 EC member countries had not reached agreement on the issue, the Commission had no mandate to negotiate formally with Tokyo.

France, Italy and Spain, which tightly restrict Japanese auto imports, want a long transition period before full liberalization of the EC car market.

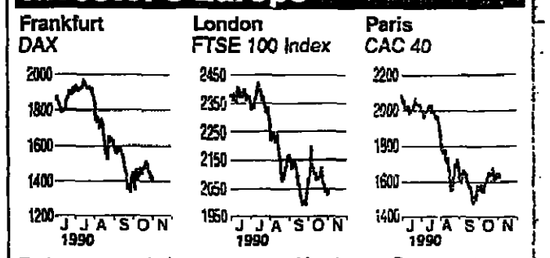
Japan is prepared to exercise so-called voluntary restraint on auto exports but refuses to accept any curbs on cars made in transplants — auto plants owned by Japanese manufacturers within the Community.

Mr. Bangemann warned at a news conference in Brussels last week that if the 12 failed to reach a consensus, there would be absolute freedom for Japanese car imports from January 1993.

"National quotas or other quantitative *restrictions on car imports* will have to be abolished from January 1993," Mr. Bangemann said.

A second European diplomat said the solution would be to link autos to other products for which the Community is demanding better access.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	*CBS Trend*	*94.60*	*94.70*	*-0.11*
Brussels	Stock Index	5187.85	5205.78	-0.34
Frankfurt	DAX	1414.95	1417.85	-0.20
Frankfurt	FAZ	617.56	615.90	+0.27
Helsinki	UNITAS	407.10	412.40	-1.29
London	*Financial Times 30*	1581.10	1570.70	+0.66
London	FTSE 100	2050.10	2030.70	+0.96
Madrid	General Index	229.33	228.50	+0.36
Milan	MIB	801.80	807.00	-0.64
Paris	CAC 40	1620.57	1634.80	-0.87
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	854.21	855.02	-0.09
Vienna	Stock Index	514.28	508.01	+1.23
Zurich	SBS	526.50	526.70	-0.04

Sources: Reuters, AFP *International Herald Tribune*

U.K. Builders Suffering From Full Recession

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's building industry is experiencing a full-blown recession, hitting small companies in particular and causing a marked rise in job losses, the Building Employers Confederation said Monday.

In its quarterly survey of 600 builders throughout Britain, the group said 50,000 jobs are *expected to be lost by the* end of this year and at least a similar number in 1991.

The recent cut in British interest rates and the decision to enter the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System are welcome developments, but will do little to boost the industry's prospects *in the short term,* the group said.

The survey showed the first major decline in building industry output since early 1982, accompanied by falling prices, wafer-thin profit margins and rapidly rising unemployment.

Cuts in mortgage rates should mean sales of existing houses increase slowly as buyers' confidence returns.

Greens Have Refiners Over a Barrel in Italy

Reuters

ROME — Italy's tiny Green Party, playing David to the oil companies' Goliath, has for the last 18 months held up a change in a tax system that has driven all but one of the major foreign oil refiners from the country.

The Greens' filibuster tactics have prompted speculation that the Exxon unit, Esso Italiana SpA, could pull out as all the other majors have done in the last decade.

Italian bankers feel this would deal a terrible blow to the country's international image before the creation of the European Community's single market in 1993. But Massimo Scalia, president of one of Italy's two Green parties, is delighted. "It's one one of the few examples of a small group wielding power," he said.

The Green Party is holding up *the tax change to gain concessions* on environmental safeguards for nuclear power and on the ingredients of unleaded gasoline. Both are components of a proposed National Energy Plan.

Esso has denied market rumors *that it has demanded immediate* passage of a tax break for oil refiners and threatened to quit Italy if the promised change was delayed any further.

Officially, the company says its long-term objective is to stay in Italy. Richard Lilly, president of Esso Italiana, said in May: "Italy is a major market and one we wish to stay in if we possibly can on an economic basis."

But Esso has lobbied to bring Italian rules on taxes, prices and gas-station networks in line with those of other European countries.

The list of companies that have given up waiting reads like a Who's Who of the refining industry: Chevron, BP, Shell, Calter, Total of France, Texaco and Amoco.

The stakes are high for Italy. Some experts warn that unless rules are changed in favor of refiners, the country might end up having to import massive amounts of refined products.

Of all the legal and fiscal restraints imposed on the industry, the one refiners object to most is a tax imposed on oil products before they leave the refinery.

Experts estimate that it costs the industry 300 billion lire (about $265 million) a year, because refiners must borrow money to pay the tax and incur interest on the loan.

The refiners' lobby says that in other European countries, they are allowed 30 days' grace period from the time the products leave the refinery. That allows them to sell the products before paying the tax.

U.S. Luxury Tax Worries Carmakers

Reuters

BONN — A new tax on luxury cars sold in the United States will not cripple Europe's prestige car*makers, but it could hurt profits in* an already depressed market, analysts and industry officials say.

Carmakers like Mercedes-Benz AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG have few options in trying to *blunt the impact of the tax.* Car prices are now so low that further cuts are almost impossible.

"It will have a depressing effect on an already sick market," said Philip Wylie of Salomon Brothers in London.

The 10 percent tax, to be levied on cars with a price above $30,000, is part of the five-year U.S. deficit-reduction bill that was approved by Congress recently. Carmakers are upset by the tax, which they regard as a form of U.S. *protectionism* that will have only a limited effect in cutting the budget deficit.

"We view it as an import barrier and an attack on high-value cars," said a spokesman for Mercedes-Benz. Few cars produced in the United States cost more than $30,000.

"It's one more blow that will *have a negative effect on sales and* profits from the U.S.," said Richard Schramm of Trinkaus & Burkhardt in Düsseldorf.

Luxury carmakers have seen profits and sales from U.S. business drop since the mid-1980s, when a record high dollar and an economic boom led to windfall profits. Since then, the dollar has tumbled, tax laws have changed and a recession is threatening.

Annual U.S. sales by Mercedes and BMW, for example, have dropped by about 30,000 from the mid-1980s. In 1985, BMW sold about 95,000 cars in the United States. 1989 sales were about 65,000.

German car exports to the United States have more than halved since 1986, when they hit 446,000.

The tax in itself is not expected to cause a dramatic drop in sales, since most buyers of luxury cars can afford to pay the extra cost.

"Our customers pay $39,000 to $59,000 per car and they do not look at a few thousands," said a spokesman for Britain's Jaguar PLC, which last year was acquired by Ford Motor Corp.

Carmakers are more affected by the 10 percent drop in the value of the dollar over the last six months, and the general slowdown in the economy.

"The lower dollar affects profits," said the BMW spokesman.

ASKO Bids for Co op Stake

Reuters

FRANKFURT — *The German* retail chain ASKO Deutsche Kaufhaus AG said Monday it is negotiating to buy a stake in the retailer Co op AG from Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank.

No further details were given.

DG Bank said last week it was talking with a number of interested parties about the sale of its 67.5 percent stake in Co op. Banking sources have said the Edeka chain was also interested.

DG Bank has said all bidders were interested in DG's full stake. It expected no objections from the German cartel office to the bidders.

The ASKO spokesman said it was unlikely the antitrust authority *would object to ASKO acquiring Co* op, since Co op has a chain of small food shops, while ASKO has mainly supermarkets and hypermarkets.

NCA FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

R.C. LUXEMBOURG B-27925

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The general meeting of shareholders held in Luxembourg on November 5, 1990 has decided to pay a dividend of US$0.15 per share on November 9, 1990 to shareholders registered at the close of business of November 5, 1990.

Shares will be traded ex-dividend on November 6, 1990.

The Dividend is payable to holders of bearer shares against presentation of coupon no. 2 to the following bank:

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG.
2 Boulevard Royal,
L-2953 Luxembourg.
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

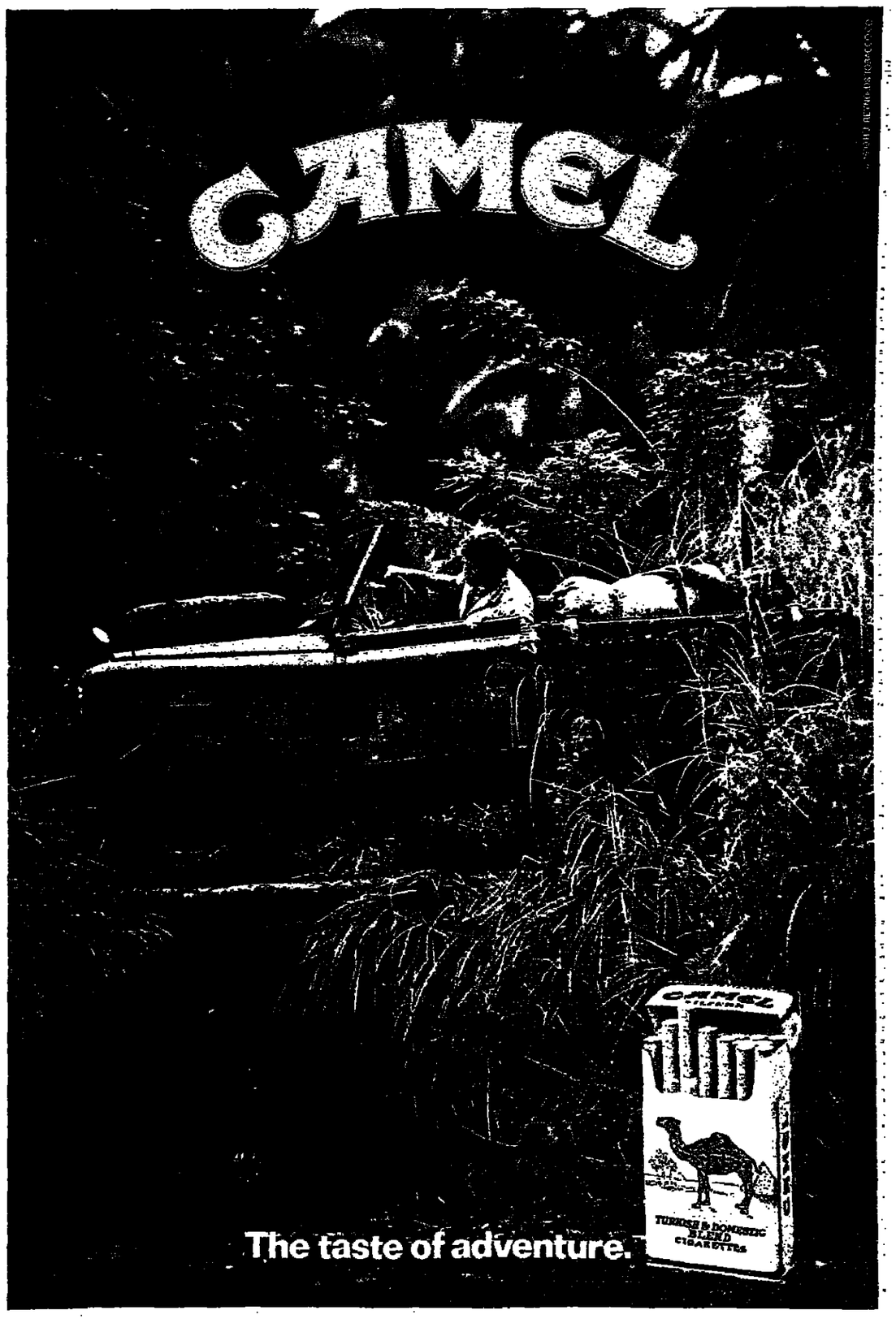
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on other U.S. exchanges and late trades elsewhere, *via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



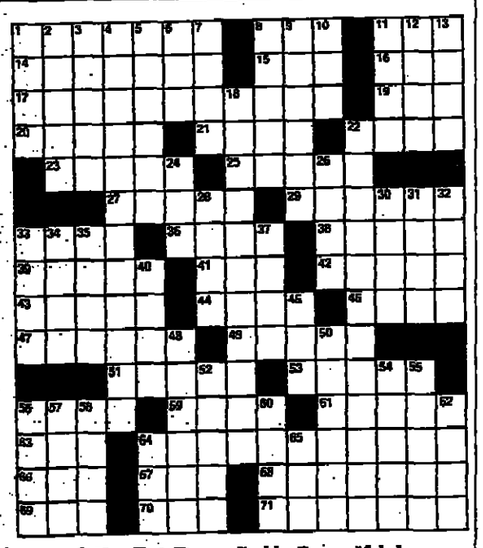
ACROSS

1 Cities in Russia and Texas
8 B-F connection
11 Larrigan
14 Part of *TNT*
15 "It Must Be ——," Carr hit
16 A Gardner
17 Encroachers
19 Spanish hero, with "El"
20 French legislative body
21 Seine feeder
22 Title for a countess
23 A Yemeni capital
25 Woman's shawl
27 Reserved; cool
29 Gear
33 Bridge
36 Soprano Te Kanawa
38 Delicate
39 Oran and Boston
41 Blue
42 Aquarium fish
43 Anything whatever
44 Selves
46 Cubs or Reds
47 Bar accessories
49 Varnish resin
51 Kind of baseball game
53 By —— and bounds
56 Charlie Brown's critic
58 Conductor Klemperer
61 Affect strongly
63 A Gershwin
64 Fellowship
66 Shampoo additive
67 Polish author Stanislaw ——
68 Thief's aide
69 Actress Ruby ——
70 Lgth. measures
71 Bureaucratic routine

DOWN

1 Mel and Ed of baseball
2 Family of French illustrator Gustave
3 "Maria ——," 1933 song
4 Advocate of women's right to vote
5 Of a partition
6 Memorabilia
7 Zaire's Mobutu —— Seko
8 Colette novel
9 Straightforward
10 North Sea feeder
11 S.A. rodent
12 Eager
13 Elizabeth —— Stanton
18 See 4, 13 or 22 Down
22 Advocate of women's right to vote
24 Excellent, for short
26 Knife handle
28 Belgian-French river
30 "Kiss Me, ——"
31 Lombard money
32 Ancient kingdom
33 Health clubs
34 Sulker's fit
35 Jason's ship
37 Devil-god
40 Norman town
45 Salt, in Sedan
48 Made stable, with "up"
50 Botched
52 Bits of gossip
54 A 1492 caravel
55 Barber's need
56 German song
57 Prod
58 Zoo structure
60 Tentmaker-poet
62 Brontë's Jane
64 Emulate Earhart
65 Vigoda or Burrows

Solution to Previous Puzzle



© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

Mobile-Phone Demand Grows in Asia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Business demand for mobile-telephone services in East Asia and the western Pacific will grow strongly over the next decade, increasing pressure on governments in the region to open state-controlled telecommunication networks to allow more competition from private companies.

Equipment suppliers and analysts also say that as competition and advances in technology reduce the cost of mobile communications, it will create the basis for a mass market in cordless phones.

The main demand now for portable phones, including hand-held and car units, is from business users in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia.

Although these countries have well-developed conventional telephone networks, businessmen and professionals who spend significant amounts of working time outside their offices value the convenience of constant access to a phone.

Other countries with congested or poorly developed conventional systems, such as Thailand and Indonesia, are turning to mobile-phone systems that operate on radio frequencies to relieve the shortage and satisfy demand from companies for improved communications.

Countries that want to attract high-class investment "must provide superior communication services and the mobile phone is one of them," said Glenn Blood, vice president of marketing at Northern Telecoms (Asia) Ltd. in Singapore.

Unable to provide the financing or technology, many governments in the Asia-Pacific region now realize "the need to encourage free, or partial, competition in the provision of new advanced services and mobile services," said Arthur A. Owen, director of telecommunications consulting at Arthur D. Little Far East, Inc.

For example, Nokia Corp. of Finland recently completed a contract for a Thai consortium to install base and switching stations in Bangkok for 8,000 new mobile-phone subscribers, the first such concession awarded to a private group in Thailand where the two existing government networks were unable to meet demand.

Two other private firms, Pacific Telesis of the United States and Shinawatra Computer Co. of Thailand, have also been granted licenses to operate mobile-phone systems.

The Nokia installation, which is to be expanded to include areas outside Bangkok, cost about $9.3 million and took only six months to complete.

Countries that want to attract investment 'must provide superior communication services and the mobile phone is one of them.'

Mobile phone coverage in Australia extends to all capital cities, 38 regional centers and along various major interstate highways. There are more than 140,000 subscribers and 8,000 new customers are being added each month.

In both Australia and New Zealand, new mobile-phone licenses are to be issued to private companies as part of a program to increase efficiency and competition by ending the monopoly of government telecommunication bodies.

Private firms are vying for a license because "within 10 years, possibly sooner, some 40 percent of all person-to-person calls in Australia will involve mobile technology," said Candice Gartner, national marketing manager for mobile telephone services at Telecom Australia, the government agency.

Since they do not require laying of cables or building of exchanges, mobile-phone systems "are a faster and, in many cases, less expensive way of expanding telephone networks," although the cost of a handset and charges for making a call are substantially higher than for a conventional phone, said Thomas Zilliacus, managing director of Nokia South East Asia Pte.

But he added that "as technology improves and competition accelerates, the costs of both mobile phones and the systems that support them are coming down."

This is helping stimulate demand. A recent study by CIT Research, a communications consulting firm based in London, said that revenue from mobile communications networks in Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand alone would rise to $1.2 billion in 1999, compared with $270 million in 1989.

In Japan, the number of portable phones is forecast to rise from 550,000 in 1990 to eight million in the year 2000, as U.S. and other foreign firms compete for business with Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corp., the major Japanese supplier of mobile services.

In Hong Kong, which has the highest density of portable phones in the world, there are 120,000 subscribers to three competing networks, with about 4,000 new users signing up each month.

Wong Hung Khim, president and chief executive officer of Singapore Telecom, announced in October that the government company, which is due to be privatized in 1991, will spend $57 million on a second mobile network for 30,000 new subscribers by mid-1991.

Since the first Singapore Telecom network was commissioned in August 1988, 39,000 customers have signed up. The total is being increased by about 2,000 new users each month.

New Zealand to Aid BNZ, Redo Budget

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON — New Zealand's new National Party government bailed out the country's biggest bank on Monday to cover loans to collapsing Australian entrepreneurs.

Just three days after taking office, Prime Minister Jim Bolger announced the 620 million New Zealand dollar ($379 million) rescue for the Bank of New Zealand as part of a triple economic surprise that sent financial markets into a frenzy.

Underlining the new government's daunting job in reviving the economy, Mr. Bolger also said at a news conference that the budget would have to be rewritten and the government would have to borrow an extra 1.2 billion dollars.

The truth had to be told on the economy, however shocking, he said: "The only way we are going to get confidence back into New Zealand is for people to have figures they can believe and trust."

Mr. Bolger has accused the Labor government, swept from power in the Oct. 27 general election, of hiding the depth of New Zealand's economic problems and setting "booby traps" for the new National administration.

The cash injection for state-controlled BNZ was the second in little more than a year. The bank has long been in trouble after its drive to become a global institution foundered after the 1987 stock market collapse.

After a 600 million dollar rescue in June 1989, BNZ finally seemed to be recovering from what was then the biggest loss in New Zealand history in 1988-89.

But while most of the skeletons in the New Zealand cupboard had been revealed, there was worse to come from Australia.

"What happened was lending in Australia to the fast-track, high-flying entrepreneurs," said BNZ's managing director, Lindsay Pyne, at the news conference. He refused to name names, but Alan Bond is just one of several one-time Australian high fliers to have collapsed in the past year.

Under the rescue, a new company will be set up to handle 2.8 billion dollars of underperforming loans, many of which BNZ is unlikely ever to recover.

In the second shock, Finance Minister Ruth Richardson announced that she had been forced to rewrite forecasts for this year's budget inherited from the Labor government. Only four months ago, Labor forecast an 89 million dollar surplus.

But Ms. Richardson said the BNZ bailout, coupled with deepening gloom on the economy, meant that a surplus was out of the question. She now forecasts a one billion dollar deficit for the 1990-91 fiscal year.

The picture was bad even when revenue from privatizing Telecom New Zealand and state forests was taken into account: Ms. Richardson halved the original forecast surplus of five billion dollars.

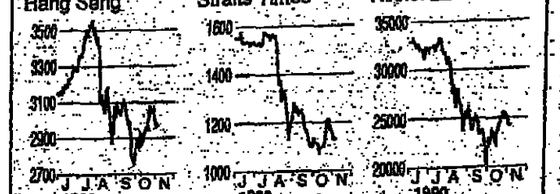
She said it would be necessary to initiate a borrowing program to cover maturing domestic and foreign debt consisting of bonds worth up to 900 million dollars, with 300 million dollars being raised through regular Treasury Bill sales.

Ms. Richardson admitted that the extra borrowing was bound to force up interest rates, already so high that they have throttled a weak economic recovery. "It is clear that there is going to be an unavoidable impact on wholesale interest rates," she said. In the markets, interest rates on five-year government bonds immediately jumped to 13.50 percent from 13 percent, sending the New Zealand dollar up half a U.S. cent to 61.50 cents.

Ms. Richardson quoted a letter Mr. Bolger sent to ministers in the new government saying all departments and other organizations receiving state funds should be asked to justify existing spending and identify potential savings.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2967.24	2978.92	-0.39
Singapore	Straits Times	1132.92	1131.10	+0.16
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1313.30	1291.20	+1.71
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	24385.33	24194.99	+0.79
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	481.59	479.90	+0.35
Bangkok	Book Club	589.09	575.13	+2.43
Seoul	Composite Stock	707.61	709.96	-0.33
Taipei	Weighted Price	3527.83	3102.86	+13.70
Manila	Composite	589.53	599.74	-1.70
Jakarta	Stock Index	701.61	670.55	+4.63
New Zealand	Barclays	1322.35	1298.61	+1.83
Bombay	National Index	660.96	654.87	+0.93

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Asia-Pacific Wealth Seen Matching Europe

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Asia-Pacific countries together will be as rich as Western Europe by the year 2000 and as rich as the United States by early in the next decade, the chairman of the Singapore Economic Development Board, Philip Yeo, said Monday.

Mr. Yeo said the combined gross national products of Japan, the newly industrialized countries of Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations is 68 percent that of Western Europe and 64 percent that of the United States. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore. Mr. Yeo did not give a year for the comparison.

Speaking at a two-day conference on venture capital in the Asia-Pacific region, which opened Monday, Mr. Yeo quoted a Merrill Lynch study as saying that if current growth rates are sustained, intra-Asian trade will overtake Asian trade with North America around the turn of the century.

He said that according to figures in the study, intra-Asian trade grew almost 29 percent, to $189 billion in 1987, against $147 billion in 1986. By comparison, Asian trade with North America grew only 14 percent in 1987, to $258 billion.

Negara Deals Are Defended

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has defended foreign-exchange dealing by Malaysia's central bank, Bank Negara, which reportedly caused sterling to fall.

Asked to comment on a report in Britain's Independent on Sunday newspaper that Bank Negara sold a large, unspecified amount of pounds on Sept. 21, Mr. Mahathir asked reporters, "What is wrong with our protecting our own interest?"

The British newspaper said the pound fell four U.S. cents to $1.84 after Bank Negara sold the pound, position it had built up.

Nissan Posts 16.5% Gain in Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said Monday its net profit rose 16.5 percent to 46.8 billion yen ($361.5 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30, but cut its forecast for the full year.

The company, Japan's second-biggest carmaker, said sales grew by 7 percent to a record 2.0 trillion yen.

"Nissan's strong performance directly reflects robust conditions in the domestic market," said Vice President Atsushi Muramatsu. He warned, however, that the Gulf crisis, higher interest rates and a stronger yen "will contribute to a more difficult operating environment in the second half."

The company said its net profit for the year to March is expected to rise 5.4 percent to 90 billion yen, down from an earlier estimate of 120 billion yen. Sales are expected to expand 2.4 percent to 4.1 trillion yen, down from an earlier estimate of 5.8 trillion.

In the first half of the year, total vehicle sales edged up 0.2 percent to 1.18 million units, with domestic sales climbing 8.4 percent, while exports sagged 10.4 percent, the company said.

Mr. Muramatsu said at a news conference that earnings would be eroded by increased production and material costs, particularly for plastics but also for wages and research and development.

Nissan boosted its estimate for capital investment in the 1991 financial year to 280 billion yen from an earlier forecast of 250 billion and from 169.5 billion a year earlier, Mr. Muramatsu said.

The 280 billion will include 126 billion yen in 1990-91 for new-model and new-technology-related facilities, up from 86.50 billion a year earlier, a Nissan spokesman said. It will also include 106 billion yen for productivity improvements, up from a May forecast of 97 billion, and 55 billion a year earlier.

Nissan also said it plans to sign an agreement this month allowing it to begin importing cylinder blocks made by General Motors Corp., a spokesman said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Asahi Boosts Elders Stake

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Asahi Breweries Ltd. said Monday it had agreed to buy 17 percent of Australia's Elders IXL Ltd. at a sharply reduced price of around 760 million Australian dollars ($596.6 million), boosting its stake in the brewing and agricultural company to 19.9 percent.

A spokesman said Asahi agreed to buy 380 million Elders shares from Harlin Holdings Pty., a debt-ridden management-buyout vehicle controlled by Elders executives.

The bid compares with Asahi's initial offer of 960 million dollars for the full stake of 19.9 percent, announced on Sept. 14 before a slump in Elders' share price forced the deal to be renegotiated.

Harlin announced last month that it had renegotiated the deal, saying that Asahi would buy fewer shares from Harlin and buy the rest on the market, but did not disclose the revised purchase price.

Also Monday, John Elliott was demoted to deputy chairman. Elders said that Nobby Clark, the former managing director of National Australia Bank, had been appointed chairman. Mr. Elliott stepped down as chief executive of the group in May, but remained chairman.

Some of the wines in Iberia's cellars haven't seen the sun for over twenty years. We have reserved them for you to enjoy on board.

There are vintages in our cellars that have won prestigious international prizes. At the lasting competition organized by "Business Traveller", one of our Riojas was chosen as the best wine served by the 24 most important airlines. In addition we picked up the Excellence Award from the International Food, Wine & Travel Writers Association.

It's these impeccable standards that make Iberia's Grand Class a unique experience.

IBERIA
AIRLINES OF SPAIN
WARM TO THE EXPERIENCE

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SPORTS

The Wakiihuri Marathon: Kenya to Japan to New York

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The teachings of a Japanese coach whose philosophy of commitment and belief that the fusion of body and mind negates the ego has helped Douglas Wakiihuri become one of *the world's top marathoners.*

The 27-year-old Kenyan added the New York City Marathon to his victory list Sunday. He had already won the 1987 World Championships, the 1989 London Marathon and the 1990 Commonwealth Games marathon.

Wakiihuri, a native of Kenya, went to Japan at 19 to train under Kiyoshi Nakamura, who had trained the outstanding Japanese marathon runner, Toshihiko Seko.

"He told me the way is very long," Wakiihuri said. "*If you are not careful, you will hit a stone.* You have to have patience."

He showed extreme patience Sunday, staying near the lead for the first 20 miles (32 kilometers) before breaking away and racing to a 40-second victory in 2 hours, 12 minutes, 39 seconds.

When he sensed his closest opposition was wilting, he made his decisive move.

"When I broke away, I knew I was feeling good," he said after winning for the fourth time in the eight marathons he has entered. "Up to 20 miles, I was not running so hard. I was just relaxing.

"I wasn't expecting anyone to come with me," he said. "If I was leading by 20 miles, I knew they couldn't keep up when I made my move. I didn't get away so quickly. They were tired."

The introspective Wakiihuri said he was not concerned about his rivals, because "you don't challenge the athlete." Instead, he said, the challenge "is the distance of the race. The distance is demanding and it takes a lot of time. We want to overcome it by not limiting ourselves."

This was his fourth victory in five meetings over Juma Ikangaa of Tanzania, last year's winner and second this time.

"Running is just a part of my life," Wakiihuri said after competing in his first marathon in the United States. "If I should stop running tomorrow, I will learn the other half of it."

Wakiihuri, who learned his philosophy under the late Nakayama and has continued his success under Shinetsu Murao, said that "it is not running only. We train our minds. We train our life."

He does most of his training in Japan, but also trains in Kenya, Sweden and New Zealand.

"All the countries help me in different ways," he said. "I see them as one. They are part of me, and I am part of them."

■ Masterful Race for Campbell

For John Campbell, a 41-year-old New Zealander who sees himself as a sort of Everyman in shorts, winning the Masters' Division not only paid off well but was inspirational, The New York Times reported.

He gained a new Mercedes 190E, valued at $35,000, and $25,000 from John Hancock, for winning the Masters Triple Crown — Los Angeles, Boston and New York, plus $3,000 for Sunday's victory in the Masters' Division.

Campbell finished fifth over all in 2:14:34 seconds — only two seconds behind last year's winner, the 30-year-old Tanzanian, Juma Ikangaa. It was the best finish by a 40-year-old male in the marathon's history — the previous best was a 15th-place for a male master — and broke the old time of 2:15:54 by Ryszard Marczak of Poland.

"I've been holding myself together for this," said the former convenience-store owner from Auckland. "This is my 22d race this year. But this is going to open up a whole new ball game for others. And for me, I found out what I'm made of."

The last two years, he has been able to leave the store and run because of the money he finally has made running.

"Runners don't see themselves against Ikangaa," Campbell said. "They see the likes of myself, and that really inspires them."

For 5, Race Was Over Before It Could Begin

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Four men and a woman who had planned to run in the New York City Marathon sustained minor injuries when four buses rammed into each other after a policeman fell off his motorcycle.

The accident in the Battery Tunnel about an hour before the start of the race occurred when the last four buses of a 15-bus caravan rear-ended each other, said a police spokesman. He said the collision occurred after Melvin Behar, a highway police officer leading the caravan on a motorcycle, hit some uneven pavement in the tunnel and fell.

Race officials identified the injured as Antonio Erotavo of Italy (foot), Pierre Levisse of France (lower back), Juan Torres of Spain (leg), Rowan Sugrim of New York (leg bruise) and Florence Roudolff of France (eye).

Changes Set In Trials for America's Cup

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — America's Cup challengers have made minor changes in their trials format that will determine which of them faces a U.S. syndicate for yachting's most prestigious trophy in the 1992 races off San Diego.

Representatives from the 12 challenging groups rejected a proposed two-division format and instead decided during weekend meetings in San Diego to alter the round-robin procedure used successfully in Australia in 1986.

The challengers also announced that their trials will begin Jan. 14, 1992. The best-of-seven finals will start the following April 21, and will be contested alternately with the defense finals.

In 1986, challengers sailed in three rounds of weighted round-robins to select the four semifinalists. Each victory in the first round was worth one point, winners in the second round received five points and each in the third round received 12 points.

The semifinalist boats were paired in a best-of-seven series, with the winners advancing to the defender trials final.

There will be three seeded round-robins again in 1992, with each first-round victory worth one point. But second-round victories will be worth four points and third-round winners will get eight points.

"In 1986, the third round carried too much weight," said Ernie Taylor of Australia, the Challenger Committee's vice president.

The semifinal format was altered from two head-to-head matches to a triple round-robin of match races beginning March 31, 1992. The two yachts with the highest scores will advance to the final.

The challengers also unanimously backed the Red Star syndicate from the Soviet Union, which has been told it must operate out of Mission Bay instead of San Diego Bay, where America's Cup ceremonies are to be held, but which also is home to U.S. warships and a submarine base.

"We should all have the same access," said Taylor.

The challengers also "admonished" the French syndicate for selling its first America's Cup class boat to the Beach Boys USA defense effort.

"Challengers and defenders shouldn't mix," Taylor said.

The Day New Yorkers Smiled

By John Tierney
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Maybe it was Samuel Robinson, a 37-year-old homeless man, who best summed up the spectator appeal of the marathon. He watched it in Harlem, in front of the Handmaids of Mary Convent at 15 West 124th Street, standing in a soup-kitchen line with dozens of people clapping and screaming at the runners, "Pump it up, man!" and "You can do it!"

"It lifts the spirit," said Robinson. "Gives you a good feeling."

Or maybe it was Manuel Cruet, a 66-year-old from Fort Greene, Brooklyn, who watched near his home as the runners made the turn at Fourth Avenue and Flatbush Avenue. He lit a cigarette and said, "It gives you a little pep when you walk home and watch television."

For sheer excitement, watching a bunch of people run by would seem to rank just slightly above watching a bunch of people stand around (a sport officially known as cricket). But on Sunday, two million New Yorkers turned out to watch the marathon, and for a few hours the city seemed transformed into the friendliest place on Earth.

The air was balmy, more than 40 bands played along the route, boom boxes blared Bruce Springsteen's "Born to Run," and people of all races cheered people of all races. They clapped constantly and held up signs with messages like "SEE DAN RUN. RUN DAN RUN." Everyone, except possibly for the 25,000 runners, appeared to finally be having a nice day.

"It's a day of great happiness and celebration," said the Reverend Wayne E. Johnson, the rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer at the edge of downtown Brooklyn. Attired in his vestments, he was standing on the steps of the church, blessing runners as they passed.

"There's a sense of unity, of everyone participating in their accomplishments," he said. "There's a great deal of love. I wish this day were more typical."

"It's the one day people in New York don't argue," said Clifton Sewell, 30, one of the Brooklyn Lions Club members handing *out liquid refreshment to the runners as they* neared the eight-mile (13-kilometer) mark.

For many runners, the most helpful crowds were those in Harlem, near the 22-mile mark, the point where the legs can start to go.

"That's when you really need encouragement," said Curtis Tripp, a 47-year-old runner from Maine, "and it's a thrill when you hear the people shouting for you there. It's just remarkable. You come down here from the Maine puckerbrush and you've heard all these bad things about New York, but everywhere you go people are encouraging you. You go across the whole city and not one person gives you the finger."

"Everyone forgets about racial problems today," said Shelley Johnson, 36, as she began her second hour of continual clapping near her home in Harlem. "They can cheer for everyone. We need more events like this."

Standing at 125th Street and Fifth Avenue, she kept up a stream of encouragement: "Come on! Let's go! Yeah, sister! Let's keep going! Yeah, Mexico! Yeah, California! Don't give up now!"

A block away, at the soup-kitchen line on 124th Street, Ulysses Brown aroused skepticism from his companions when he announced that he would be running next year. But another man, who declined to give his name, said Brown might have the right idea.

"Twenty-six miles is a long way," he said. "But you see the people in wheelchairs, you see the people of all ages, you see so many different types. You start thinking, 'Maybe I could do that.' I've got other things to worry about right now, but maybe I'll be in shape next year."

Timothy Clary/Agence France-Presse

Abderrahim Cherkaoui, a Moroccan living in Italy and running his first marathon, lost consciousness shortly after crossing the finish.

The Road Race Not Taken

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A remarkable experience it must be to run a whole marathon, and the throngs of spectators (some race officials said there might have been a million of them, or two million or even more) who stood, sat, kneeled, leaned and reclined along the 26-mile, 385-yard route through the five boroughs and observed the runners running must surely have thought so.

As long as it was somebody else doing the *running.*

Those in the press bus that drove just ahead of the leaders of the race in the 21st annual New York City Marathon had an uncommon vantage point in which to look into the faces of these people, this smiling, laughing, applauding, cheering *multitude.* What was seen suggested the following:

Those on the sidelines were content to stay there, and to take it easy on a Sunday morning. They were more than happy to enjoy a bagel or a beer, on a beach chair at curbside, propped on elbows on their windowsill or sitting on a mattress on their fire escape.

By some stroke of luck, their bright eyes seemed to say, they had been spared having to be a participant in that blessed event taking place on the street in front of them.

It's true that there were 25,000 entrants in the race. But think of some seven million New Yorkers who didn't run, and wouldn't have done it on a bet. As well as the 250-million-odd other Americans who gave the race a pass, and the billions who remained blissfully sedentary on faraway shores.

"I ran a mile one day about 20 years ago," said Howard Pratt, a cab driver in New York, "just to see what it was like." How did he feel afterward? "Not so good. I couldn't catch my breath."

Stanley May, who lives in Staten Island and watched the runners preparing for the start of the race near his bungalow close by the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, said the idea of running a marathon has never entered his mind. The farthest he ever ran? "A block," he said. "I was trying to catch a bus."

A highway patrolman named Ryan, who was working the race, said he wasn't interested in running in it. "The distance," he said, "is a little excessive."

And Norman the Waiter at the Stage Delicatessen, when asked if he would be running in the marathon, replied, "I run all day, sir."

Some were a little hostile that others weren't in the race. "Get Out and Run!" read a sign in Bay Ridge that was held up for the passing press bus. Interestingly, the person who held up the sign sat in a folding chair smoking a cigar beside a curb.

"Funny thing," said a police officer who asked that he not be identified, "but 30 years ago, the only people who wore sneakers on the street were what we used to call second-story men. And if you saw someone running down the street, you chased him."

Hours later, hordes of men and women staggered in, gasping and groaning, hair matted with sweat. The finishers could get their throbbing muscles and aching feet massaged. There was water for the dehydrated, blankets and cots for the collapsed, cardiac equipment for others. There were even psychotherapists available for the disoriented.

"There is a mystical sense of achievement here," said an ABC television broadcaster, appearing on a monitor set up near the finish, "that is priceless."

That sense of achievement, mystical or otherwise, was surely true in certain cases. When the press bus finally pulled up to the finish line, about the same time as the winner, Douglas Wakiihuri, some of the reporters were just as relieved. One had been bumping his knees on the seat in front of him for more than two hours. It had been a long haul.

"This is great," he said, climbing off, "to finally stretch your legs."

BOOKS

FRAGILE GLORY: A Portrait of France and the French

By Richard Bernstein. Maps. 349 pages. $24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Herbert R. Lottman

DURING his three-year stint as Paris bureau chief for The New York Times, as in his student days and on frequent return visits, Richard Bernstein threw himself into what may appear a hopeless endeavor: trying to make sense of the French, and not only of Parisians.

He knew something a less vigilant observer might not: that every Frenchman cultivates his down-home origins. And to understand the French, who tend to cluster in Paris, one necessarily travels to the hinterlands, La France Profonde.

Bernstein did that, again and again, and put it all down in the most penetrating account of contemporary France we're ever likely to own. In looking for clues to French character, the author explores everything from wine culture to cultural politics, movies, food and the higher eroticism, with the same punctiliousness.

One can imagine a harassed tourist picking up this book and letting it drop out of his hands. Too big to carry on a visit to France, "Fragile Glory" is to be read before and especially afterward.

Is it giving away the plot to reveal Bernstein's conclusion that French civilization is a success? The nation is up front not only in life's treats like foie gras but also in the development of such contemporary artifacts as the world's first supersonic passenger plane, the fastest regularly operating railway train and a nuclear-energy network in working order.

No longer a first-class power, France makes up for that with a superiority complex; one can travel far on myth, and Bernstein has penetrated this "France of the mind."

Paris "has more of everything — more museums and movies, more book stores and restaurants, more intellectuals per square inch, more distinguished men and beautiful women, more shops selling designer clothing, more grand monuments and historic places than just about any other urban conglomeration in the world."

And Bernstein shows us how Paris achieved that position.

He borrows from the historian Fernand Braudel the notion that Paris owed its military advantage, which soon enough became political and spiritual superiority, to the raising of oats, allowing the Carolingians to feed horses, which, when used with newly invented stirrups, guaranteed victory in battle.

Despite Paris, France remains a nation of peoples, and could easily have become a federation, like Yugoslavia, rather than the centralized nation we know. Bernstein takes us on a rapid tour, with snapshots of landscapes, and insights on regional particularities.

"Fragile Glory" addresses itself without flinching to the matter of French decline. Paris no longer being the place where things happen first. Bernstein finds redeeming qualities all the same, as in the passionate way Parisians defend their cultural heritage.

If Parisians are no longer at the top of the heap, they will continue to act as if they were. The author deals evenly with French-American relations, which are never as good as one expects them to be. Bernstein offers a tongue-in-cheek description of the belligerent French campaign — laws and all — against use of the English language.

"Lurking behind" the language crusade, Bernstein writes, is "the longing for national glory," and an underlying anti-Americanism.

Bernstein is almost too conscientious in trying to explain everything while covering all exceptions and variants. But it is nice to have so scrupulous a reporter around when the subject is as complicated as this one: a people not quite ready to sit still for a portrait.

Herbert R. Lottman, who has lived in France since 1956, is the author of biographies of Albert Camus and Gustave Flaubert, and of a forthcoming biography of Colette. This is excerpted from a review written for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE average player has plenty of opportunities to play against an expert in open competition, but few to play with one. Some have the luck to have an expert in the family, and others are able to hire an expert as a professional partner. Others may do the trick by competing in a Pro-Am event in which they contribute to a charity and their partners contribute their time. An unusual alternative took place two weeks ago in a private duplicate game at the Harmonie Club in Manhattan. Four experts of international renown circulated among the tables, and each of the 36 players was able to play one deal with two of them. The party was given by Renee Nelson and Harriet Ballon, and the winners were Fran Harris and Joan Lehman.

NORTH (D)
♠KQ3
♡A843
◇AJ762
♣9

WEST
♠AJ1087
♡76
◇Q843
♣J2

EAST
♠42
♡QJ9
◇K105
♣K8543

SOUTH
♠965
♡K1052
◇9
♣AQ1076

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond three.

On the diagramed deal from the event most North-South pairs reached four hearts. South had an easy time when the club jack was led and sometimes made an overtrick. But one West led a diamond, giving the declarer problems. He decided that West's aversion to a spade lead marked the ace in that hand, so he took the diamond and led a spade. When West ducked and the queen won, South expected to be able to take two spade tricks, a trick in each minor suit and six trump tricks. Spurning the risky club finesse, he led to the club ace and led another spade.

Unfortunately for South, West was able to take the ace and give his partner a ruff. East returned the heart queen, and South won in his hand with the king. He ruffed a club, ruffed a diamond and ruffed another club to reach this ending:

NORTH
♠—
♡A
◇J7
♣—

WEST
♠J
♡7
◇Q
♣—

EAST
♠—
♡J
◇—
♣K8

SOUTH
♠—
♡10
◇—
♣Q10

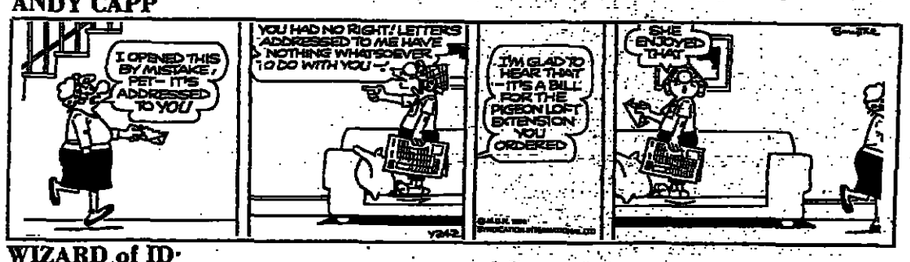
South needed two more tricks, and could not be prevented from scoring them when he led a diamond from the dummy. East put up the heart jack, and South's trumps scored separately.

The regular chess column will return after the world championships. Reports on the matches will appear in the IHT's news columns.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

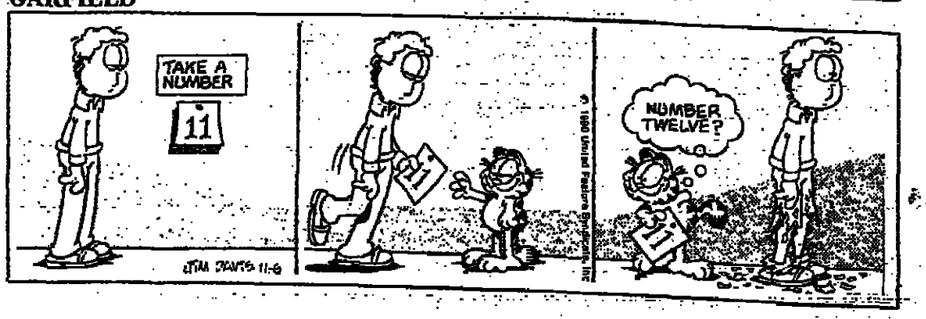
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

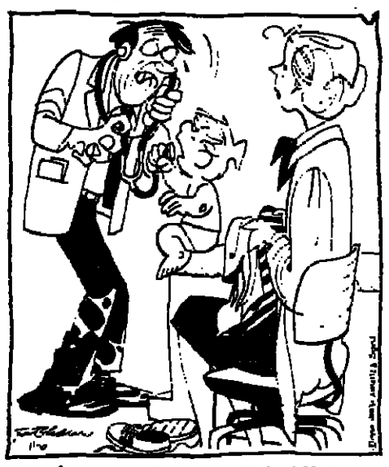
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EDGUF
ALGIE
CLEBUK
NOYRAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXERT RAINY DOMINO SCARCE
Answer: Many a woman thinks she is fond of sports until she does this— MARRIES ONE

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

In the Desert, Third and Long

For Marines in Saudi Arabia, Big Game Is the Scud Bowl

The Associated Press

IN EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA — It's probably the only football field of its kind in the world: Mostly sand; with cot-filled tents from one end zone to the other on the one sideline.

But the U.S. Marines, on a rare day off Sunday, didn't mind the dust.

"It's fun, a good way to let out aggressions," said Lance Corporal Dale Keller, 20, of Prineville, Oregon. "It's better than sitting back at camp doing nothing."

Rest and relaxation for the 220,000 U.S. troops in the Gulf has become more important with Operation Desert Shield in its third month and no end in sight.

Sports have become especially important for the 30,000 marines, who have been forbidden to go into Saudi cities — unlike their army and air force counterparts — so they can keep a low profile.

The football is played in a stadium at a base turned over to the marines by the Saudi government. The stadium also has volleyball nets, a softball diamond, Ping-Pong tables and movies.

Every football game is called the Scud Bowl, apparently after the Scud missiles that are part of Iraq's arsenal. The field more closely resembles a dust bowl.

Even though clouds of dust partially obscured play, the 100 fans at Sunday's main game, between the 174th Marine Wing Support Squadron and the 311th Marine Fighter Attack Squadron, yelled just like fans in the United States.

They cheered well-thrown passes and touchdowns, booed interceptions and even shouted at the referee.

The marines were playing flag football, in which tackles are made by grabbing strips of cloth attached to each hip. Highlights of the game, which the 311th won, 15-14, were broadcast on the Armed Forces Radio Network.

Most of the fans sat in the modern stadium on one side of the field. But some stood outside the row of tents that runn the length of the other side, just a few yards from the players.

"Just step right out and watch the game," said Lance Corporal Ellory Myers, 20, of Casper, Wyoming, whose tent is on the 40-yard line.

"It's a good bonus — except when it wakes you up," Myers said. "It's kind of fun, especially when people get in fights and stuff."

"Ringside seat," said Master Sergeant Dan Rich, 38, of Rochester, New York, a maintenance chief with the 311th. "You get to holler at everybody ... It's good for relieving stress."

But Lance Corporal Wayne Lewis, 21, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who lives on the 50-yard line, said he wasn't interested in football, and he was angry that the tents hadn't been put up somewhere else.

"You get a lot of dust in your house, and they wake me up around 8 A.M.," he said.

Chief Warrant Officer Jerry L. Duck, 36, of Malden, Missouri, was celebrating a 16-0 shutout by officers over enlisted men from his unit in the 311th.

"For an old man, I did all right," he said. "It helps the morale. I think the stadium is the best place in the country."

"A lot of Marines out here have it really bad off," said Sergeant John Croce, 23, of York, Pennsylvania, a photographer for the 174th. "They're out in the sand and the dirt. I kind of feel guilty sometimes."

Sweating in a T-shirt and shorts during a break in another game, Lance Corporal Darren Ortiz of New York City said it was like playing on the beach.

"You can run as hard as you can," he said. "But you won't move nowhere that fast."

Santiago Lyon/Reuters

Marines playing flag football: From a cloud of dust, a pass.

Tennis Australia Upset By Davis Cup Decision

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Geoff Pollard, president of Tennis Australia, said Monday that he was disappointed by the International Tennis Federation's rejection of an appeal against starting times for the Davis Cup final.

Australian officials had objected to a 5 P.M. start for the first of two singles matches Friday, Nov. 30, in St. Petersburg, Florida, between the United States and Australia. They wanted the matches to begin earlier in the day.

The doubles match Saturday is scheduled for 12:30 P.M., and Tennis Australia had complained there was not enough time between matches if players competing in singles Friday were included in the doubles team Saturday afternoon.

But the ITF president, Philippe Chatrier, said in Paris on Sunday that the times could not be changed, and that tailoring them for television was legitimate on the part of the U.S. Tennis Association.

"I find it incredible that he would make these statements to the press without informing us," Pollard said from Melbourne. "It seems indicative of the way the ITF has been operating. They were not due to discuss the matter until Monday or Tuesday, yet Chatrier announced a decision on Sunday."

Speaking at the Paris Open, Chatrier had said, "Of course the hours cannot be changed. It is for the good reason of the best exposure."

• Chatrier said the ITF's new $6-million Grand Slam Cup would be staged for at least five years, Reuters reported from Paris.

Chatrier said rumors of a merger between the Grand Slam Cup, which will be held for the first time in Munich next month, and the Association of Tennis Professionals championships, were baseless.

• Monica Seles upset top-seeded Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), to win the Virginia Slims of California on Sunday, The Associated Press reported from Oakland.

■ Ryder Cup in Danger

Europe's golf officials warned Monday that they will pull star players such as Severiano Ballesteros out of the Ryder Cup over rifts between the team's organizing bodies, Britain's Professional Golfers Association and the PGA European Tour, The Associated Press reported from London.

Played for every two years between teams from the United States and Europe, the Ryder Cup currently is in European hands after two victories and a tie.

Before 1979, the competition was between the Americans and a Britain and Ireland team.

The emergence of stars such as Spain's Ballesteros has tilted the balance in Europe's favor and European tour golf has strengthened in terms of prize money and competition over the past decade.

That has led to a Ryder Cup tug-of-war between the PGA, which is responsible for pro golf generally in Britain, and the European Tour. The main issues are money and organization.

Beckenbauer: Doubts Arise

Reuters

PARIS — After three embarrassing defeats for Marseille, the owner of the defending French league champion, Bernard Tapie, is beginning to question the wisdom of hiring Franz Beckenbauer to run the soccer club.

When the World Cup-winning German coach was signed in September, Tapie said he recognized he was taking a risk in making changes when the club was doing well, but added, "Given Franz's competence, I regard this risk as zero."

Since Beckenbauer arrived, Marseille has lost three of six league matches, all to teams from the bottom half of the standings.

Following the 2-0 loss Saturday to Nancy, Tapie said that he had hired Beckenbauer "because I wanted him to impose a different football, a different spirit and a different approach to training. My problem is to know whether that different approach will pay off before it is too late.

"It will be too late if some day we realize that there is too much of a difference between German and French soccer."

Auxerre, a low budget team from Burgundy, dethroned Marseille from the top of the standing by beating Lille, 3-2.

Auxerre's coach, Guy Roux, whose team is unbeaten in its last 13 matches, could not resist a swipe at the well-paid players for Marseille. "Obviously, money is not all that matters in football," he said.

Mark Duncan/The Associated Press

Trapped by David Grayson, left, and Clay Matthews of Cleveland, the Bills' Jim Kelly lateraled.

Browns Replace Carson After 42-Point Debacle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Bud Carson became the first coaching casualty of the National Football League season when he was fired Monday by the Cleveland Browns a day after the worst home loss in the team's history.

Jim Shofner, Cleveland's offensive coordinator, will replace Carson. Shofner has 20 years experience as an NFL assistant.

The Browns are the only American Football Conference team that has been to the playoffs each of the past five seasons. But their 2-7 record marks their worst start since 1984, when they went 1-8 and Sam Rutigliano was fired as head coach.

"I was praying Bud would turn it around," said Art Modell, the owner of the Browns.

Carson had sounded close to resigning after Sunday's 42-0 loss to the Buffalo Bills, which he called "embarrassing." He went on to say, "It's not fun for them. It's not a good situation for anyone."

"I would say it was the icing on the cake," Modell said of the loss. "It was embarrassing for all of us. It was embarrassing to see 32,000 yellow seats open up with 12½ minutes left in the game."

Modell noted that most of the sellout crowd of 78,331 had left by the fourth quarter Sunday. Carson had gambled by benching Bernie Kosar and giving Mike Pagel the start at quarterback; it was only Pagel's fifth start in five years with Cleveland.

"I never remember the fans giving up on us so early," Modell said after the game. "The only people remaining were the Buffalo fans. It never has been like that before."

Including playoff games, Carson was 12-14-1 with the Browns. He took over as their coach in January 1989.

In Sunday's game, Thurman Thomas scored three touchdowns for Buffalo and Darryl Talley returned his second interception 60 yards for another score.

Tim Culek-Reuters

Bud Carson: "Embarrassing."

NFL ROUNDUP

Vikings 27, Broncos 22: Denver frittered away a 16-point lead in losing in Minneapolis, the fifth time this season the Broncos have lost after leading at halftime.

John Elway had quarterbacked the Broncos to a 16-point lead, but then suffered toe and arch injuries. His replacement, Gary Kubiak, was intercepted on his first play and two more times, with Joey Browner returning one 26 yards for a touchdown and Audray McMillian ending Denver's final scoring threat with the other.

The play of the game was Anthony Carter's catch of a 56-yard touchdown pass from Rich Gannon that put the Vikings ahead, 24-22 with 14:04 to go.

"We can't expect to get beat by a team that is 1-6 and make the playoffs," Karl Mecklenburg said.

Minnesota's Rick Fenney fumbled twice, but the Vikings recovered both times.

Rams 17, Oilers 13: Los Angeles got a touchdown pass from Jim Everett, a short scoring run by Cleveland Gary and a last-minute goal-line stand to beat Houston in Anaheim, California.

The game was decided when Rams cornerback Bobby Humphery batted away Warren Moon's fourth-and-goal pass from the five with 40 seconds remaining after the Oilers had first and goal at the seven.

Bears 26, Bucs 6: Chicago intercepted Vinny Testaverde, the league's second-rated passer, five times and scored 10 points in the last three minutes of the first half to win in Tampa, Florida.

The Bears led by 7-0 when Mark Carrier, their first-round draft pick, came up with two interceptions in a two-minute span to set up Neal Anderson's one-yard touchdown run and Kevin Butler's 30-yard field goal.

Tampa Bay lost for the fourth time in five weeks after a 3-1 start.

Chargers 31, Seahawks 14: The Chargers won in Seattle for the first time since 1980 as Nate Lewis returned a punt 63 yards for a touchdown and Les Miller fell on Dave Krieg's fumble in the end zone in a 17-point third quarter.

Billy Joe Tolliver threw two touchdown passes in the first half to give the Chargers a 14-7 lead.

(AP, UPI)

U.S. All-Stars 0-3 in Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Makoto Sasaki of the Daiei Hawks singled home the go-ahead run in the eighth inning off Cincinnati's Rob Dibble to lead the Japanese all-stars past the U.S. major leaguers, 2-1, Monday. It was Japan's third consecutive victory in the goodwill series.

The major leaguers stranded 10 runners at Seibu Stadium. They loaded the bases with two out in the eighth, but Houston's Glenn Davis grounded out to end the inning.

They loaded the bases with one out in the ninth, but Cincinnati's Chris Sabo flied out and Seatle's Ken Griffey Jr. grounded out.

Hideo Nomo of the Kintetsu Buffalaces got the victory by pitching the eighth. Tsuyoshi Yoda of the Chunichi Dragons worked the ninth for his second save of the series.

The fourth game is scheduled for Tuesday in Fukuoka.

■ Jet Lag, NBA Style

Japan is just a memory, and not necessarily a nice one, for the Utah Jazz and Phoenix Suns, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

"I'm not real high on the idea" of playing another regular-season NBA game in Japan, Jazz guard John Stockton said after Utah defeated the Suns, 102-101, Sunday. "Home games and less travel are very important for our team."

In the first regular-season games for an American professional team played outside North America, the Jazz and Suns split their two games. Phoenix won the season opener, 119-96, on Saturday.

Immediately following Sunday's game, both teams hurried to catch their 12- to 14-hour flights home.

Capacity crowds of more than 10,000 filled the stands for both games. Following Sunday's game, the fans gave a standing ovation.

One prominent fan at Sunday's game was 7-foot, 5¼-inch (2.28-meter) Yasutaka Okayama, a former star on Japan's national team.

"I've never seen the NBA pros play up close like this," Okayama said. "I'm impressed."

Atlantic City Emerges as Likely Site For Holyfield-Foreman Title Fight

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Evander Holyfield's first defense of his heavyweight championship, against George Foreman, is headed for the Convention Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Dan Duva, Holyfield's promoter, said Sunday he had "an agreement in principle" with Donald Trump for the live-site rights to the Holyfield-Foreman bout. The Convention Center adjoins Trump Plaza, one of several casinos Trump owns in Atlantic City.

April 19 has been the most frequently mentioned date for the bout. But Duva would only say that the it would take place in March or April.

Trump had been in a bidding war for the rights with two Las Vegas casinos, Caesars Palace and the Las Vegas Hilton. Duva declined to specify the site fee. "It's between $10 million and $12 million," he said.

Duva said he hoped to have the site agreement signed this week.

Holyfield won the heavyweight crown from James (Buster) Douglas on Oct. 25 on a three-round knockout in Las Vegas.

The World Boxing Association and the International Boxing Federation have said they would approve a Holyfield-Foreman title fight. The World Boxing Council on Monday reiterated its demand that Holyfield fight the former champion, Mike Tyson, before he meets any other opponent.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Buffalo	7	1	0	.875	229	136
Miami	7	1	0	.875	175	93
N.Y. Jets	4	5	0	.444	178	199
Indianapolis	2	5	0	.286	105	142
New England	1	7	0	.125	128	244
Central						
Cincinnati	5	4	0	.556	212	225
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	.556	171	147
Houston	4	5	0	.444	194	169
Cleveland	2	7	0	.222	128	225
West						
LA Raiders	6	2	0	.750	154	108
Kansas City	5	3	0	.625	176	121
San Diego	4	5	0	.444	195	156
Denver	3	5	0	.375	119	205
Seattle	3	5	0	.375	158	166

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
N.Y. Giants	7	0	0	1.000	171	96
Washington	5	3	0	.625	185	141
Philadelphia	4	4	0	.500	199	172
Dallas	3	6	0	.333	119	180
Phoenix	2	6	0	.250	103	195
Central						
Chicago	7	1	0	.875	199	102
Tampa Bay	4	5	0	.444	163	208
Detroit	3	5	0	.375	206	220
Green Bay	3	5	0	.375	147	186
Minnesota	2	6	0	.250	177	181
West						
San Francisco	8	0	0	1.000	198	138
Atlanta	3	5	0	.375	208	221
L.A. Rams	3	5	0	.375	191	227
New Orleans	3	5	0	.375	134	157

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh 21, Atlanta 9
New York Jets 24, Dallas 9
Philadelphia 48, New England 20
New Orleans 21, Cincinnati 7
Miami 23, Phoenix 3
Kansas City 9, Los Angeles Raiders 7
San Francisco 24, Green Bay 20
Washington 41, Detroit 38, OT
Buffalo 42, Cleveland 0
Chicago 26, Tampa Bay 6
Los Angeles Rams 17, Houston 13
San Diego 31, Seattle 14
Minnesota 27, Denver 22

MONDAY'S GAME

New York Giants at Indianapolis

NEXT SUNDAY'S GAMES

Atlanta at Chicago
Indianapolis at New England
Miami at New York Jets
Minnesota at Detroit
Phoenix at Buffalo
Seattle at Kansas City
Tampa Bay at New Orleans
Denver at San Diego
Green Bay at Los Angeles Raiders
New York Giants at Los Angeles Rams
San Francisco at Dallas

Open dates: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Pittsburgh

MONDAY, NOV. 12

Washington at Philadelphia

Longest Winning Streaks

The teams with the longest winning streaks in NFL history (x-current):

17 — Chicago Bears, 1933-34.
16 — Chicago Bears, 1941-42
16 — Miami Dolphins, 1971-73.
16 — Miami Dolphins, 1983-84.
16 — x-San Francisco 49ers, 1989-90.
15 — LA-San Diego Chargers, 1960-61.

Final CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Winnipeg	12	6	0	472	398	24
Toronto	10	8	0	489	339	20
Ottawa	7	11	0	540	492	14
Hamilton	6	12	0	476	618	12
Western Division						
Calgary	11	6	1	588	566	23
Edmonton	10	8	0	612	516	20
Saskatchewan	9	9	0	557	592	18
British Columbia	6	11	1	520	620	13

Sunday's Results

Winnipeg 32, Hamilton 15
Calgary 34, Edmonton 32

CFL PLAYOFFS

Sunday, Nov. 11

Ottawa at Toronto
Saskatchewan at Edmonton

Sunday, Nov. 18

Division Finals

Ottawa-Toronto winner at Winnipeg
Saskatchewan-Edmonton winner at Calgary

Sunday, Nov. 25, Grey Cup

At Vancouver, British Columbia

Division final winners

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	11	5	0	22	67	40
New Jersey	9	5	1	19	59	48
Washington	9	7	0	18	52	50
Philadelphia	8	7	0	16	58	53
Pittsburgh	7	6	1	15	64	54
NY Islanders	4	10	0	8	36	61
Adams Division						
Montreal	8	6	2	18	53	50
Boston	7	5	2	16	43	50
Buffalo	5	5	4	14	45	41
Hartford	4	8	2	10	33	48
Quebec	3	9	3	9	40	61

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	10	6	0	20	52	37
St. Louis	9	4	1	19	51	39
Detroit	7	5	3	17	58	57
Minnesota	3	9	4	10	42	60
Toronto	2	13	1	5	42	80
Smythe Division						
Calgary	11	5	0	22	68	45
Los Angeles	10	4	1	21	66	46
Vancouver	7	7	0	14	42	46
Winnipeg	6	8	1	13	48	47
Edmonton	2	8	2	6	31	37

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Calgary 1 0 0—1
Buffalo 1 1 0—2

Gilmour (3); Ray (1), Sauseerud (1). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Malarchuk) 14-10-11—35. Buffalo (on Vernon) 6-9-6—21.

Philadelphia 2 2 3—7
Toronto 0 1 0—1

Eklund (4), Mellanby 2 (5), Craven (3), Acton (2), Tocchet (10), Ricci (2); Ramsay (4). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Reese) 13-10-13—36. Toronto (on Wregget, Peters) 12-11-9—32.

Minnesota 1 0 1 0—2
Montreal 1 0 1 1—3

Murphy (3), Gagner (8); Carson (2), Cassels (1). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Ray) 5-8-9-3—25. Montreal (on Casey) 8-5-13-2—28.

Los Angeles 0 1 1—2
Chicago 0 0 0—0

Robitaille (8), Kasper (2). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Belfour) 12-10-2—24. Chicago (on Bertiaume) 11-15-14—40.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	2	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	—
Miami	1	0	1.000	½
New York	1	1	.500	1
Washington	1	1	.500	1
New Jersey	0	2	.000	2
Central Division				
Atlanta	2	0	1.000	—
Detroit	2	0	1.000	—
Charlotte	1	1	.500	1
Indiana	1	1	.500	1
Milwaukee	1	1	.500	1
Chicago	0	2	.000	2
Cleveland	0	2	.000	2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	1	0	1.000	—
Dallas	1	1	.500	½
Minnesota	1	1	.500	½
Utah	1	1	.500	½
Denver	0	2	.000	1½
Houston	0	2	.000	1½
Orlando	0	2	.000	1½
Pacific Division				
LA Clippers	2	0	1.000	—
Portland	2	0	1.000	—
Seattle	1	0	1.000	½
Golden State	1	1	.500	1
Phoenix	1	1	.500	1
LA Lakers	0	1	.000	1½
Sacramento	0	2	.000	2

SUNDAY'S RESULT

Golden State	34	29	23	21—107
L.A. Clippers	16	31	43	29—109

Mullin 10-18 5-6 26, Hardaway 8-18 2-4 18; Norman 10-17 6-9 26, Grant 6-10 6-7 18. Rebounds: Golden State 60 (Lister 11), Los Angeles 57 (Norman 13). Assists: Golden State 22 (Hardaway 7), Los Angeles 25 (Grant 10).

TRANSACTIONS

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Sent Mikael Andersson, left wing, to Springfield, American Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Pete Peeters, goaltender, and Murray Baron, defenseman, from Hershey, American Hockey League. Sent Bruce Hoffort, goaltender, to Hershey.

PITTSBURGH—Assigned Gord Dineen, defenseman, to Muskegon, International Hockey League.

RUGBY

Rugby's Big Eight

Last 10 tests among the eight

	W	D	L	Tries
1. New Zealand	9	0	1	39
2. England	6	1	3	20
— Scotland	6	1	3	20
4. Australia	5	0	5	24
5. France	4	0	6	19
6. Ireland	3	0	7	12
7. Argentina	3	0	7	5
8. Wales	1	0	9	9

CRICKET

Pakistan vs. New Zealand

Sunday, in Peshawar, Pakistan

Game Two of Three One-Day Internationals

New Zealand 127 (all out); Pakistan 128-2.

Pakistan leads series 2-0

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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ART BUCHWALD

Preventive Recession

WASHINGTON — I read a story on the front page of The New York Times the other day that made me whoop up. Apparently, healthy companies are laying off employees to *prevent* a recession. This raises the question:

By firing people is it possible to cause the very recession you're trying to prevent?

Take the case of the Extra Creamie Yogurt Company.

The powers that be at Extra Creamie met to discuss how to avoid a predicted drop in sales.

Buchwald

"Gentlemen, we must try and steer clear of this business downturn. As a stop-gap measure I propose that we terminate 1,000 employees. This will give us some leverage if the good times don't roll by."

"An excellent idea. We've been overstaffed for years, and it's about time we took the bull by the horns and chopped off some heads below the knees."

"Objection. If we get rid of 1,000 people we would be contributing to the disaster we want to prevent."

"That's ridiculous. All we're trying to do is protect our bottom line. I say we lay off 1,500 workers every Thursday. In that way we'll scare those who are left behind and they will produce twice as much yogurt as they did before."

"Gentlemen, let us suppose that every company fires a percentage of its staff. The purchasing power of the whole country could be put on hold and people will have a serious cash-flow problem — so serious that no one will ever buy a cup of Extra Creamie Yogurt again."

"You can't have a recession THAT serious. Consumers have killed to buy our yogurt."

"These are tougher times. It appears that the United States has talked itself into a recession and everyone is pushing the panic button. The newspapers scream recession — the TV stations feature stories on it. Economists are starting to ask each other, 'Which came first, the chicken or the egg or the recession?'"

"I have been in stormy seas before. They can get very ugly if you don't reduce the size of the payroll. Our actions today will long be remembered by our stockholders when they talk about the great plop of 1990."

"What is a recession? It's nothing more than a lack of customers in a store. It's empty seats at McDonald's. It's a showroom full of new, unsold cars. It has nothing to do with yogurt."

□

"Gentlemen, I say we keep all our help and fight the recession from within."

"No way. Lop off their heads. Someone read the list of the condemned."

"George Carricola."

"That's me. You can't fire me — I'm management."

"Companies always save money during a preventive recession by dumping managers."

"I demand an appeal."

"George, you can use a pistol or the gas oven — whichever you feel more comfortable with. In the meantime, please accept this quart of Extra Creamie Yogurt as your severance pay. Preventive recession is a dirty business but somebody has to do it."

Paley Artworks To Go to MOMA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The collection of 19th and 20th century art assembled by William S. Paley, valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars, will go to the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Among the works collected by the late chairman of CBS is "Boy Leading a Horse," 1906, a painting from Picasso's rose period that was a centerpiece of the Picasso survey at the museum in 1980. Richard E. Oldenburg, the museum director, said Paley's gift was "one of the most significant ever presented to this institution."

Paley, who died on Oct. 26, was appointed a trustee of the museum in 1937 and served as board president from 1968 to 1972 and chairman from 1972 to 1985. He left the bulk of his collection to the William S. Paley Foundation. The museum and the foundation have completed an agreement for the transfer of the collection to the museum.

Sprockets of Progress: Myrdal's Meccano

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For all his *gravitas*, Jan Myrdal, author of many weighty books and son of two Nobel prize winners, still considers himself in his 60s as a Meccano Boy at heart.

Myrdal has written another serious book about the boys' toy — invented in Britain and known for copyright reasons as Erector Set in the United States — which he believes plays a vital role in the industrial culture of the 20th century. He has also mounted a month-long, somewhat Minimalist exhibition at the Swedish cultural center in Paris about his Meccano boyhood.

"The Meccano Boy was ambitious," Myrdal said. "He was more than a Boy Scout — he would make progress and be a leader of the future."

Being a Meccano Boy was not just a question of owning an erector set; it was being part of an élite from which girls and grown-ups were rigorously excluded except as admiring onlookers. The culture was reinforced once a month by the Meccano Magazine, which kept its cover price of six pence for more than 30 years, and regaled its readers with cover stories on such topics as "Floating Pneumatic Grain Elevators" or "The World's Largest Bucket Elevator."

These were the kind of things that the aspiring engineer could hope to reproduce from the contents of his Meccano box — perforated steel strips and plates, rods, gears, pulleys and wheels; pieces that came in two basic colors, red and green.

Meccano taught small boys to cope with such phrases as:

"The inclined 12 1/2" Angle Girders are connected at the apex of the cantilever to the top holes of the inclined Girders coupled by Flat Brackets and at their lower ends to horizontal Angle Girders."

On such literature were captains of industry formed in the early part of this century. This was the language of the Bauhaus school, the inspiration for artists as diverse as Fernand Léger and Vladimir Tatlin, along with many other members of the Russian Constructivist movement.

Meccano was a kind of Popular Mechanics with ideology, a belief in progress, social engineering and technology as the solution to all problems. "It was a boys' world, clean and nice, in which everything functioned. If you had any problems, you could always write to the magazine," Myrdal said.

A world map published by the Meccano company showed where the ideal had penetrated before the war — to Western Europe, to parts of the United States and to the brave new world of the Soviets. But the rest of the globe was not infused with the Meccano ideal. It was not civilized.

Wiken Publishers

Author Myrdal: "Angle Girders at the apex of the cantilever."

A perverted form of the Meccano philosophy writ large underpins Stalinism or Maoism, about which Myrdal wrote in a book entitled "Report From a Chinese Village." The Hitlerians, too, found a use for Meccano, which was manufactured in Germany by the Märklin company. When Hitler came to power, the boys decorating the box top were a couple of raffish urchins. By the time of Kristallnacht they had metamorphosed into Aryan stereotypes.

Meanwhile, Meccano's inventor, Frank Hornby, became a blimpish member of Parliament, Tory of course, whose campaign motto was "Britain First, Empire Always." Hornby, an embodiment of the philosophy of Samuel Smiles, was a Victorian self-made man who took a simple idea and turned it into a boy's way of life at great profit to himself. He died a millionaire when a million pounds meant something.

Myrdal believes Hornby was more influential in his way than Robert Baden-Powell, the inventor of the Boy Scouts. "He enabled boys to make their dreams come true, technical dreams, of course," he said. "I am not sure that Meccano Boys were supposed to look at girls."

Just because Meccano so aptly expressed the spirit of the age, says Myrdal, this does not detract from its value as an instructional game. Hornby insured that Meccano retained its original spartan simplicity. Although basic, the parts and modules could be almost infinitely interchanged and connected. With a Meccano set, a young engineer could create a working model, test it and improve it, using only a small screwdriver and a miniature wrench. "The world's happiest boys," said the company motto, "are Meccano Boys."

Myrdal got his first Meccano set thanks to a subversive grandfather, who was a builder — for it was not the kind of game that his parents would have chosen. Alva Myrdal, the diplomat, minister, author and advocate of nuclear disarmament; and Gunnar Myrdal, the economist and sociologist, were militantly progressive when it came to bringing up their only son.

Myrdal recalls that they believed boys should play with dolls and go to dancing class to get rid of gender stereotypes. "They were involved in issues like Montessori schools and psychological testing. It made me very allergic to that kind of thing."

Like the bourgeois grown-ups in the Meccano advertisements — the women in evening gowns, the men in dinner suits and slicked-down hair — Myrdal's illustrious parents would look into the toy-room and ask if he was playing. "They never understood," he said. "One did not 'play' with Meccano. One was constructing."

Myrdal's wife, the photographer Gun Kessle, confirmed that "Gunnar and Alvar were decidedly not technical. They had difficulty opening a can."

She took the pictures for Myrdal's lavishly illustrated treatise on Meccano, which she called "the most boring book I have ever done." But it has introduced Myrdal, who normally writes serious books about subjects like Balzac or Asian art, to a whole new public. Although published only in Swedish, the book is even selling well in England, which indicates that Meccano buffs will read anything provided the illustrations are good.

A couple of years ago, Mrs. Myrdal had a special room built to house the huge collection of Meccano parts her husband has amassed in a lifetime of searching through flea markets and from other collectors. He goes there from time to time, puts a blues record on the turntable, and fiddles around with his latest model — an orrery, perhaps, or a miniature working car. "It is relaxing," he said, "like knitting for women. You can think while you work."

Meccano went into steep decline after the war. It became too expensive. Plastic models that have the form if not the function of the things they represent were cheaper and visually more attractive. Lego, the building block game, took over much of the market. Above all, computers engage boys' minds today.

When the Hornby company went out of business, the Meccano trademark was bought by a French manufacturer, and it is still produced here, although the purist would complain that the perforated plates now are made of thin plastic rather than painted steel. Perhaps the fact that Meccano survives in France has something to do with the French Cartesian spirit. "I think this is so," Myrdal said. "The best civil engineers in the world are French."

Meccano, said Myrdal, is a rational toy that fulfils its promise. It came at a significant moment in history and helped budding engineers to conceive and build things that were real and honest. Its decline, he believes, has been accompanied by a descent into irrationalism "with comic-book Satanism, and astrology and religions hanging in the air somewhere."

A world in which one switches on the television to watch "violence, horror and heads rolling off," he said, is surely a long way from the Meccano universe of angle brackets, sprockets, worm-screws, clean living and faith in the future.

PEOPLE

Elizabeth Taylor to Sell 'Asylum' by van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh's 1889 painting "View of the Asylum and the Chapel of Saint-Rémy," belonging to Elizabeth Taylor, will be sold at auction on Dec. 3 by Christie's auction house in London. The painting, which will be displayed in Paris and other cities on a world tour, is estimated to sell for £8 million to £10 million ($16 million to $20 million). It cost Taylor £92,000 in 1963.

□

The American rock star Tina Turner has ended a concert career of almost three decades but will go on recording, her Dutch agent said Monday. The Grammy Award winner gave her last concert before 30,000 fans in Rotterdam. Turner, who said she was ending her stage career two years ago but made a comeback, gave her final concert in what was billed as "The Farewell Tour" of Europe.

□

A London court has granted the actress **Sarah Brightman** a divorce from the composer **Andrew Lloyd Webber**. Lloyd Webber has said he intends to marry **Madeleine Gurdon** as soon as the divorce is finalized, which usually takes up to six weeks. . . . **Lindy** and **Michael Chamberlain**, the Australian couple who said their baby was stolen by a wild dog at Ayers Rock 10 years ago, are seeking a divorce after 21 years of marriage, according to press reports in Sydney. Lindy Chamberlain said a dingo took her baby, **Azaria**, in 1980 while the family was camping in central Australia. In 1982, she was convicted of murder and spent three and a half years in jail before being freed. Michael Chamberlain, convicted of being an accessory, received an 18-month suspended sentence. In 1988, Lindy Chamberlain's convicted was quashed.

□

John F. Kennedy Jr. has passed the New York State bar examination after two highly publicized and embarrassing failures. The New York Post said it had learned of his success from unidentified "informed sources." Kennedy, 29, the son of the late president, would have lost his job as a prosecutor in the district attorney's office in Manhattan had he not passed on the third try. Kennedy earns $30,000 annually as a prosecutor. He also passed the Connecticut bar exam.

PERSONALS

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